

LABOR CLARION

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Free Text Books for School Children.

The Stockton Convention of the California State Federation of Labor indorsed resolutions recommending the enactment by the present Legislature of a law providing that free text-books be furnished pupils of the public schools of the State. Since the convention adjourned measures have been presented to the Legislature providing for free text-books. One bill provides that the books shall be issued by the State; another contemplates the issuance of text-books by districts, while another would have the books issued by counties. This divergence of views regarding the best method of providing free text-books is likely to endanger the success of the project unless the committees on education of both branches of the Legislature conclude to agree upon a substitute measure embracing the best features of the several bills introduced, and succeed in securing for the substitute measure the united support of the sponsors for the conflicting measures.

The legislative representative of the State Federation of Labor, L. D. Leavitt of Vallejo, and G. B. Benham, representing the San Francisco Labor Council, are endeavoring to secure the enactment of a satisfactory bill providing for free text-books. At a joint meeting of the committees on education of both houses of the Legislature held recently, Mr. Benham spoke in part as follows in advocacy of the free text-book system:

The proposition for the furnishing of free text-books in the public schools is one which finds opposition only from such sources as may be fairly considered in opposition to the fullest extension of opportunity in the educational field. There may be, and probably will be, objections offered as to the expense connected with this proposed amendment. The essential element of law is to provide a basis for equality in the general affairs of life. It would be a difficult matter to measure the value of free school books in dollars and cents. But, whatever the expenses might be it would certainly be an investment of which the State legislators and all of its people might well be proud.

Advantages have already been gained as to uniformity and price by the present arrangements for the production of text-books in this State and uniformity being an immense advantage from every standpoint, might be further forwarded by the introduction of this proposition which would insure a practical continuation of the same books throughout the State for a long continued period.

Many school officials and officers in the California State educational departments are now and have been for many years in favor of the free text-book proposition.

Ira G. Hoitt, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, in his report for 1888, said "The State of California has taken a step in the right direction in furnishing books of its own manufacture to the children at cost. It should in my opinion go one step further and furnish the use of text-books free to all children attending the public schools. Each pupil would be placed on an exact equality with his neighbor and the poor child would not be subjected to the humiliation of confessing his indigence, as he must now do to secure a free book. Each pupil should be required to replace any book lost, damaged or destroyed, under penalty of forfeiting his seat in school. After four years' trial in Newark, N. J., the superintendent wrote that the entire cost *** per book and Sta. was 67.7 cents per pupil. After forty years of free text-books in New York City the superintendent wrote: 'There is great economy to our principals in the system of free text-books. *** Schools more efficient. *** Attendance larger. *** No dissatisfaction.' After five years of free text-books in Lewiston, Maine, the School Superintendent reports: 'Free text-books add greatly to the convenience and efficiency of our schools. Books are much better cared for than when

owned by pupils.' Superintendent Chapman of New Jersey says: 'No appropriation of an equal sum can secure greater advantages to the schools than that which is required to furnish free text-books.' The Legislature of Massachusetts in 1884 enacted a free text-book law. After four years the superintendent says: *** 'Secures better classification; increases attendance; *** removes caste distinction.'"

In his twenty-second biennial report, the Superintendent of Public Instruction said in part:

"From the time the State began the manufacture of its school books under the legislative act of 1885, that enterprise has steadily increased in extent and importance. During a period of twenty years it has attained a growth of large proportions. Instead of eight books for which provision was originally made by statute, the number of different text now prepared by the State is fifteen, and instead of editions of a few thousands of the earlier books, editions now often reach 100,000 copies of a single book.

"Since school text-books are sold at actual cost, these extensive sales yield no net revenue to the State. The cost of text-books to pupils averages less than the cost of what are practically the same books sold by Eastern publishers, the California retail price being nearly the same as the wholesale price in the East.

"New and improved machinery has been recently installed in the bindery of the State Printing Office, increasing the facilities of that department for doing more and better work at a reduced cost.

"It will be understood that it has not been the purpose of this article to speak either for or against the State system of text-book publication, to note its advantages or its disadvantages, but rather to record its growth and development since it became a part of the law of the State."

The report of the Assembly Special Committee on Education contains, among other interesting facts in this connection, the following:

"In removing from one district to another the pupil usually finds his entire school plans disarranged and at the same time is compelled to purchase an entirely new set of text-books. In order, however, to meet the suggestion and remove the cause of the difficulty the Legislature would have to confer upon some central body the power to adopt text-books and approve courses of study. The committee is not prepared to recommend that such power be vested in the State Board of Education, as the members thereof are already overburdened with duties. This subject is hereinafter incidentally referred to, under the head of 'School Supervision.'"

"Nearly every Legislature during the past ten years has been importuned to furnish the State text-books free to all pupils. To meet this demand an amendment to the Constitution will be required. Moreover, it may not be economical or wise for the State to undertake this scheme. The law now permits local boards of education and trustees to purchase text-books for the use of children whose parents are unable to purchase them. This provision is objected to on the ground that it puts the badge of poverty on the children who use the books so furnished, and besides those parents who are poor but proud do not like to avail themselves of this charity, while others, less deserving, take advantage of it. In case this Legislature should not wish to go to the extent of furnishing text-books free to the entire State, we would propose as a substitute measure a law that will give to each county the right to furnish free text-books within its limits. It might be considered wiser to enact such a law than to amend the Constitution so that the furnishing shall be done by the State. If the several counties should undertake this scheme the responsibility would be brought directly home to the people and the gift would be more likely to be appreciated and the expenditures more safely guarded.

"In the following States text-books are required to be furnished free: Delaware, Idaho, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wyoming, Nebraska (twelve States).

"In the following it is optional with local boards to furnish text-books free: Colorado, Connecticut,

District of Columbia, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Utah, West Virginia, Wisconsin (fifteen States)."

As will be seen by the extract above given a total number of twenty-seven States have made arrangements for the furnishing of free school books, and in no State, whether the proposition has been entirely carried on by the State, or whether it has been a matter optional with the local boards, in no instance has there been even contemplation of a return to the old system of the private purchase of text-books. This in itself will be taken as a high recommendation for the free text-book scheme.

Upon the introduction of the system of printing text-books in the State Printing Office a revolving fund of \$240,000 was established. It is evident that this was intended to carry on the business of the department for one year. Estimates of the total cost for the furnishing of school books for the four years succeeding this date has been variously given (allowing for increasing population and attendant expenses) at from \$300,000 to \$400,000 per year. Upon a fair estimation of the population of the State this would mean an investment of 14 to 18 cents for every inhabitant.

It is gratifying to know that this production is distinctly and essentially a California production bearing the distinctive marks of California energy, and is a result of a system of book publication not in operation in any other State in the Union.

And this is particularly gratifying to the organized working people of the State. As under the present circumstances the text-books used by the children in the public schools (who largely belong to the families of the working people) are furnished as the production of the working people under fair conditions and with reasonable hours of labor.

The production of school books in the Eastern publishing houses has been some time carried on under conditions distinctly unfavorable to the health and proper reward of the working people. The conditions and wages of the workers who produce the text-books which are used in the State of California insure comfortable homes for the workers and their families, relieve their children from toil during tender years, and give them the advantages of the educational facilities of the State.

There is an unselfish disposition on the part of the organized workers in connection with the free text-book system. The organized workers in the State of California are fairly well employed at the present time, and are receiving a reward for their labor which probably enables an overwhelming majority of them to purchase the text-books necessary for the education of their children. Not only in the industrial centers, but throughout the rural and village communities in the State, there are many children who are deprived of the advantages of our school facilities, or are only able to avail themselves of those facilities at an expense which involves a considerable hardship on those who purchase the books, or by law, the unfortunate children must undergo the humiliation of becoming objects of charity.

There is an objection to the present law which makes some of the children of this State objects of charity in order to gain possession of the books necessary for their school work. It is the desire of those who are supporting this free text-book measure that the children of the widow, and of the destitute, the orphan and the unfortunate have their interests well served, and at the same time serve the best interests of the commonwealth by being placed on a basis of justice and equality in the opportunity for gaining knowledge in the public schools.

There can be no greater nor grander project than that of placing education within the reach of all. The wisdom of the past has provided the children with free school buildings and free tuition, and now to make the schools really free, the books to be used should be placed in the hands of the pupils free of any charge.

It is befitting the high place, both as to wealth and intelligence, held by California among the States of the Union, that she should join the ranks of those States who have made free text-books a part of

their business. California can afford it; California should do it; it should be done to preserve, foster and advance the highest order of citizenship for this State and for this Nation.

The following constitutional amendments, providing for free text-books for pupils of the public schools are pending in the Legislature:

Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 10—Proposed by Senator Willis:

A Resolution to Propose to the People of the State of California, an Amendment to the Constitution of the State, by Amending Section Seven of Article Nine Thereof, Relating to Boards of Education and Text Books, and Providing for Free Text Books.

The Legislature of the State of California, at its regular session, commencing on the seventh day of January, one thousand nine hundred and seven, and two-thirds of all the members elected to each of the houses of Legislature voting in favor thereof, hereby proposes that section seven of article nine of the Constitution of the State of California be amended so as to read as follows:

SECTION 7. The Governor, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the President of the University of California, and the Professor of Pedagogy therein, and the principals of the State Normal Schools shall constitute the State Board of Education, and shall compile or cause to be compiled, and adopt a uniform system of text-books for use in the common schools throughout the State; and shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by law. The Legislature shall provide for the printing and publishing of such text-books, when adopted, by the Superintendent of State Printing at the State Printing Office, and for the distribution of the same for use in the common schools throughout the State free of any charge, to all children attending such schools, under such restrictions and regulations as the Legislature may hereafter provide. The text-books so adopted shall continue in use not less than four years. The Legislature shall provide for a Board of Education in each county in the State. The County Superintendents and the county boards shall have control of the examination of teachers and the granting of teachers' certificates within their respective jurisdictions.

Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 11—Introduced by Senator McCartney:

Relating to Proposing an Amendment to the State Constitution Providing for Free Public School Books.

Resolved by the Senate, the Assembly concurring: That the Legislature of the State of California, at its regular session commencing on the second day of January Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and five, two-thirds of the members elected to each of the two houses voting in favor thereof, hereby proposes that section 7 of Article IX of the Constitution of the State of California be amended to read as follows:

SECTION 7. The Governor, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the President of the University of California and the Professor of Pedagogy therein, and the principals of the State Normal Schools, shall constitute the State Board of Education and shall compile or cause to be compiled and adopt a uniform series of text-books for use in the public common schools throughout the State. The State board must cause such text-books when adopted, to be printed and published by the Superintendent of State Printing at the State Printing Office, and when so printed and published, to be distributed to the pupils of the public common schools free of charge under such rules and regulations as the State Board of Education may prescribe. The text-books so adopted shall continue in use not less than four years; and said State board shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by law. The Legislature shall provide for the Board of Education in each county in the State. The County Superintendents and the County Boards of Education shall have the control of the examination of teachers and the granting of teachers' certificates within their respective jurisdictions.

Herman May has been appointed General Organizer and representative for the Pacific Coast by the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, with headquarters at 851 Capp street, telephone Market 3926. At the last meeting of Butchers' Union, No. 115, Mr. May was presented with engrossed resolutions expressing appreciation of the services rendered the local. Joseph M. Lyons made the presentation speech.

The fourth annual "Blue Label" ball of Cigar-makers' Union, Local No. 228, will be held at Walton's Hall, 1112 Golden Gate avenue on Saturday evening, the 23d inst. Admission, including hat checks, 25 cents.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

The great strike in the book and job printing industry, in which the International Typographical Union of North America and the United Typothetae of America have been pitted against each other for eighteen months, has attracted considerable attention to trade-union methods and the history of trade organizations. The International Typographical Union was formed in 1852, and has had a successful and progressive existence since that time. Previous to 1852 there were many local associations or unions of printers, and a convention of these local associations was held as early as 1834. The International Typographical Union is recognized as a conservative organization, and this is borne out by the effort that was made by the officers of the union to peaceably adjust the eight-hour contention with the employers before the strike was entered into. This strike has been a marvel of financiering. The International Typographical Union has a membership of about forty-seven thousand, and, with the exception of about fifty thousand dollars, these forty-seven thousand members have raised by assessment more than \$3,000,000 for the conduct of their strike for the eight-hour day. The assessment was at first 50 cents per week, then 10 per cent of all wages earned. The 10 per cent assessment was effective for nine months. It was then reduced to 7 per cent, later to 5 per cent, and is now 3 per cent. The method of levying the assessment is also worthy of explanation. It was not placed by a convention, nor by the officers of the organization. The proposition was submitted to a referendum vote. The proposal to levy 50 cents per week received a majority of nearly twenty thousand votes, and the proposal to levy a 10 per cent assessment received a majority of more than eighteen thousand votes. The International Typographical Union also conducts a Home at Colorado Springs, known as the Union Printers' Home. This institution was erected and is maintained by the International Typographical Union for its aged and distressed members. Thus far the union, in erecting and carrying on this part of its philanthropic work, has expended more than five hundred thousand dollars in about twelve years' time. There are at the present time at the Union Printers' Home about one hundred and fifty inmates. Local typographical unions also have their benefit features, such as caring for sick members, assisting those who may be temporarily out of work, and burial funds which are contributed to by all members. Along these lines thousands of dollars are expended every year.

To secure the establishment of permanent peace between employing printers of New York and their employes who are members of Typographical Union No. 6, about fifty owners of New York printing establishments met recently and adopted by-laws and part of a constitution. The new organization is connected with the Printers' League of America, recently formed. It was stated at the meeting that almost every big book and job printing establishment in the city will join the League. Charles Francis, president of the League, said that if plans were carried out by the employers there will be no more strikes among printers in New York. Mr. Francis declared that since the last big strike in that city, which began in January, 1901, \$8,000,000 had been spent by the employers and employes.

Information is wanted of Charles M. McLauray, a printer, who worked in San Francisco several years ago. Any one knowing the present whereabouts of McLauray will confer a favor by communicating same to Secretary White.

Robert O'Reilly of the *Evening Bulletin* chapel invited a number of friends to a "Mulligan" at his home on Henry street on the evening of February 9. The function, which partook of the nature of a musicale before the guests departed, was a pronounced success. Abe Carley, whose connection with the Van Amberg sawdust aggregation in years gone by stood him well in hand, acted as master of ceremonies; John Wilcox was musical director and Jimmy Gerrin busied himself as all-round aide to the host. The ladies present included Misses Mabel Mahaffey, Imogene McPike and Blanche O'Hanra-

HALE'S HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT

In Our Sixth-Street Addition—Entrances Two Doors South or Through Side Door of Main Store.

At Hale's the many useful things that are needed about the house may be purchased at low prices. In this line you will find the assortments very satisfactory.

Free demonstration of the baking qualities of the Garland Gas Stoves and Van Dusen Cake Molds are given daily in this department. We are agents for the Garland Stoves and Ranges—the kind that will please you. See the line shown at Hale's. Here are a few items from this department today:

Cocoa Door Mats, 39c—14x22 inches.
Curtain Stretchers, \$1.15—Easily adjusted to a curtain of any size.

Excellent Values in Glassware

Here are a few of the many good values found in Hale's glassware department. It will pay you to buy your glassware at Hale's. There is a saving on every piece:

30c 3-pint Glass Jug, 15c—Well shaped and designed.
25c Sugar and Creamer, 15c pair—To match the above.
Butter Bowl, 10c—Pinwheel pattern.
Oil or Vinegar Cruets, 10c.
Berry or Fruit Set, 27c—8-inch bowl, including 6 fruits; 7 pieces for 27c.
Spoon Tray, 5c.
Olive or Pickle Dish, 5c.
Syrup Jugs, 10c.
Water Bottles—Regulation size, 15c.

Hale's
GOOD GOODS
Sixth Street, near Market.

DEMAND THIS LABEL



On Your Printing

If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your printing it is not a Union concern.

¶ In our Millinery Department we are showing many new and exclusive novelties in Milans, Chips and Hair Braid shapes; together with the foliage and flower turbans so very popular today. They are our regular \$7.50 and \$10 values, and during this week they continue on sale at \$5.00.

¶ You will always economize in making your purchases here, whether they be in the Millinery or in any other of our twenty departments. Save Pragers Cash Stamps. They're as good as cash for anything we have on sale.

Pragers
ALWAYS RELIABLE
MARKET AND JONES STS

han, who contributed musical numbers.

Born—On February 8, to the wife of J. J. Neely, a son.

A. B. Fanning, a member of No. 21, and for many years connected with the book and job branch of the trade in this city and Oakland, died at his home in Oakland on Wednesday, February 6, aged 51 years. Deceased had not been in good health for some time past and finally succumbed to heart failure. Funeral services were held at the Andrew Brown undertaking parlors, Thirteenth and Clay streets, Oakland, on Saturday morning last, and were under the direction of the union. Interment was at Mountain View Cemetery, Oakland. Deceased leaves a widow and several children.

There is mail at headquarters, 312 Fourteenth street, for Monroe Bryson, Mrs. C. P. Burgess, N. L. Crebassa, E. E. Shepherd, N. S. Sherman and J. A. Terry.
GEO. A. TRACY.

DROP FIGHT AND PROFFER AID.

Fire-gutted the printing plant of M. A. Donohue & Sons, 427 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill., on the morning of January 15. This is one of the firms which No. 16 is fighting because of its refusal to grant the eight-hour day.

Immediately on learning of the disaster No. 16 tendered to Messrs. Donohue & Sons any assistance that its members might be able to afford in getting their plant together and completing such work as was in hand; all of which was not to have any bearing on the strike situation.

It is understood that the Donohue firm expressed appreciation of the generous offer, though it failed to acknowledge receipt of President Wright's letter on the subject.

This is not the first instance in labor warfare where strikers have offered to cease hostilities and render aid to the enemy in time of distress.—*Typographical Journal*.

BOOKBINDERS.

Brotherhood of Bookbinders, Local No. 31, has elected the following officers: President, T. J. Leary; Vice-President, W. C. Booth; Recording Secretary, James D. Kelly; Financial Secretary, A. L. Houle; Treasurer, Joseph Collins; Statistician, George Buehn; Sergeant-at-Arms, John Reding; Executive Committee—William Flamboe, D. T. Powers and Joseph Floyd; Inspector, J. Moll; Delegates to the Labor Council, Joseph Floyd, J. D. Kelly and Charles Crogan; Delegates to the Allied Printing Trades Council, L. A. Moss, D. T. Powers and James Ronald; Delegates to Local No. 125; George Buehn and Frank Dever; Delegates to the Japanese and Korean Exclusion League, George Buehn, Bernard Hassler and D. T. Powers; Press Correspondent, J. D. Kelly.

The union will give its annual ball on April 13th at Puckett's Hall, Church street near Market.

JANITORS.

Five candidates for membership were initiated at the last meeting of Janitors' Union, No. 10,367, and several applications filed.

The new wage schedule of the union has been presented to the Labor Council. It calls for \$17.50 a week in theaters, and \$2.50 a day or \$70 a month in office buildings and stores. Time and a half will be charged for work on legal holidays and Sundays.

The local has affiliated with the State Federation of Labor.

Albert Young, William Kelly and Michael Murphy, the three defendants who turned State's evidence in the recent Cornelius P. Shea trial in Chicago after pleading guilty before Judge Ball, have asked that judgment in their cases be pronounced. They expected the State's attorney to have taken some action before this, but he has refused to do so until after the rehearing of the other defendants.

Picture Frame Workers, Local No. 147, has appointed the following committee to arrange for a social and smoker to be given at the Labor Temple on the 26th inst.: George Hauser, E. E. Wengler, and J. Hardy.

THE WORKINGMAN'S STORE

Continuation of the "Mill and Factory" Sale of those marked values about which your neighbors are talking. Merchandise picked up from Eastern Manufacturers needing money, some of which is Winter merchandise, but most of which is the new goods for Spring. **IT'S BUYING TIME NOW AND YOU PAY LATER AS THE INCOME IS RECEIVED.**

MEN'S SPRING SUITS \$12.50

The very latest style of single and double breasted Suits for Spring wear; the same models as are being worn in New York City today. These come in the very finest of all-wool Serge and Worsted, also some mixtures in dark, medium and light colors. Clothing that is strictly right in style and of which the material is the very best of its class.

ALL-WOOL AT KRAGENS MEANS ALL-WOOL AND A PERFECT FIT IS GUARANTEED EVERY MAN.

Come down and select one of these Suits and you pay for it in tiny amounts of \$1.00 WEEKLY. The value is \$25.00 as these goods have been picked up from Eastern manufacturers needing money and the price of any Suit to any man is **\$12.50**

OVERCOATS AND CRAVENETTES \$9.75

Kragens is closing out every Overcoat and Cravenette in its house. Not a garment will be carried over. You may buy the very finest Rainproof Cravenettes or the dandiest Overcoat, long length, medium length or any length you prefer. Values up to \$25.00. The price for a quick sale is. **\$9.75**

P. S.—If you want a Top Coat, Tuxedo Suit, Full Dress Suit, Prince Albert Suit or any Suit for any occasion, there's no better place than Kragens and no other store that sells quite so cheaply and none that will give you such accommodations in the method of paying.

A \$5.00 SHOE FOR \$2.25

Kragens does not think that these Shoes will last very long at \$2.25. It's a regular \$5.00 Shoe and as good a shoe as can be sold under ordinary circumstances for \$5.00, but they were bought very cheaply. Hand-sewed soles, the very latest toes, lace or blucher style and made of the very finest Patent Colt; all sizes and as long as they last, \$2.25. There's not a man in Frisco that should not have a pair of these \$5.00 Shoes for. **\$2.25**

INFORMATION CONCERNING CREDIT.

Every member of your family may take advantage of Kragens credit system and charge everything to one account.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Suits and Cloaks. Millinery, high-grade Jewelry and Shoes. Men's Clothing and Furnishings. Draperies, Sewing Machines, Blankets, Comforters and a thousand other needfuls may be had at Kragens at most reasonable prices and you may pay WEEKLY OR MONTHLY ACCORDING TO ARRANGEMENTS. Kragens Credit System is different than at other stores inasmuch as it is elastic and can be stretched to meet your circumstances.

KRAGENS 1149-1157
Market St.

PRINTING PRESSMEN.

Printing Pressmen, No. 24, met in regular session last Monday evening in the Labor Temple. The principal topic of discussion was the "agreement" entered into with the United Typothetae of America by the Board of Directors of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, under the provisions of which the enforcement of the eight-hour day for pressmen and assistants cannot commence in cities and towns where the Typothetae has organized until January 1, 1909,—and it is even uncertain that the pressmen would then be granted the eight-hour day. Discussion of this important matter resulted in the adoption of resolutions which will be forwarded to all locals of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, accompanied by a circular letter requesting sister locals to send their full quota of delegates to the New York convention of the International organization with instructions to act in harmony with the sentiments expressed in the resolutions. Following is the text of the letter:

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., February 11, 1907.

To Members of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America—
GREETING: Inclosed please find copy of resolutions adopted by Printing Pressmen's Union, No. 24, at its regular meeting held Monday, February 11, 1907. We respectfully request you to adopt these or similar resolutions and instruct your delegates to the New York convention as suggested in these resolutions. While the Pacific Coast unions of our craft, with one exception, now enjoy the eight-hour day, we realize that if the unauthorized, one-sided agreement entered into by the Board of Directors with the Typothetae is held to be bona fide, we would find it difficult to maintain the eight-hour day, and should we suffer the misfortune of having to relinquish it, the result, in spite of this alleged agreement made with the Typothetae would inevitably be the indefinite postponement of the inauguration of the shorter workday throughout the entire jurisdiction. We feel satisfied that the sentiment of a great majority of the members of the international, as expressed at both the San Francisco and Pittsburg conventions, is in favor of the inauguration of the eight-hour day within the present year, thereby placing our international in line with the other unions of the printing crafts as well as the other progressive labor organizations of the country. For these reasons we feel justified in asking your co-operation in repudiating the unauthorized, illegal and unjust action of the Board of Directors. And in drawing your attention to the action of the Board of Directors in this matter we wish to urge upon you the importance of the next convention and the advisability of sending your full number of delegates instructed to work for the eight-hour day, and the repudiation of the obnoxious open-shop contract. With best wishes for the success and prosperity of your union, and sincerely hoping you will approve the inclosed resolutions, we are, yours fraternally,

S. F. PRINTING PRESSMEN'S UNION, No. 24,
D. DOGGETT, President.

GEO. L. BERRY, Sec'y-Business Representative.
P. S.—Kindly notify us of the action you take on this subject.

The resolutions accompanying the circular read as follows:

WHEREAS, At a conference between the Board of Directors of the United Typothetae of America and the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union of North America, held in the city of Philadelphia January 8, 1907, an agreement was formed for an eight-hour workday to go into effect in January, 1909, the present nine-hour workday to continue until the time above stated; and

WHEREAS, We feel that the Board of Directors of the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union has overreached the power vested in it by the last convention in signing said contract, or agreement; and

WHEREAS, In the making of said agreement, or contract, the International Board has attempted to commit the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America to an "Open shop Condition," a condition which we hereby deplore in its fullest sense; and

WHEREAS, We submit that the International Board has, in attempting to bind the membership of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union to said contract, taken a step which will lead to unfriendly and disastrous relations with other unions of the printing trades, and a step which places the Pressmen in the rear instead of the vanguard of the trade union movement; therefore, be it
Resolved, By San Francisco Printing Pressmen's Union, No. 24, that we protest the action of the Board of Directors in their attempt to force upon the membership of the International Printing Press-

men and Assistants' Union of North America, the aforesaid agreement which contains an obnoxious "open shop clause;" and, be it further

Resolved, That we protest the action of our Board of Directors in signing an agreement which, by its terms, postpones the inauguration of the eight-hour day for two years, a period that we deem to be entirely unreasonable, and, in view of trade conditions and the efforts being made by sister organizations (the Typographical Union and the Lithographers) to now establish and maintain the eight-hour day, and, further, in view of the present attitude of the International Bookbinders' Union on the subject of the eight-hour day, we condemn the attitude of our Board in taking a position on this vital question which places our organization in a position to be criticised by all who favor progressive trade unionism; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Board of Directors, the *American Pressman* for publication, and to all locals of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America.

The union also decided to send four delegates—it full quota—to the New York convention.

A committee of seven, consisting of William McKennay, S. P. Kane, Frank O'Neill, George L. Berry, O. A. Hutchins, James McNamara and Charles K. Vist, was appointed to visit Printing Pressmen's Union, No. 125, of Oakland, with the object of consolidating the two unions. This committee appeared before the Oakland union Tuesday night and No. 125 appointed a committee to take the matter under advisement. The object of the merger is to bring about a uniform wage scale and shop practice in San Francisco and vicinity. The committees will make reports to their respective unions as soon as possible.

Chairman Jenkins, of the House Committee on Judiciary, submitted a report in which it is stated emphatically that Congress has no jurisdiction or authority over the question of woman and child labor. The committee holds that the regulation of woman and child labor is within the police power of the various States.

Owing to the general increase in the cost of living, the doctors of Austria have decided to raise their fees 50 per cent. The present charges are very moderate, those for visits averaging only 40 cents, while many of the best professors and specialists can be consulted for \$2.

The American Sheet and Tin Plate Company announces an advance of 2 per cent in wages to all hot mill tonnage employees in tin mills. It is said that sheet-tin mill men will receive an advance of 2.6 per cent on March 1. Seven thousand mill and 6000 sheet-men will be affected.

The 300 locomotive engineers on the Mexican Central Railroad and its branches have decided to demand of the authorities an increase in wages sufficient to bring their pay to the standard pay of engineers in the United States.

Some of the Portuguese who recently arrived at Honolulu, T. H., on the steamer Suveric have become dissatisfied and left the plantations on which they had agreed to work. They leave either to go to Honolulu or to California.

Judge Gray of Delaware, recently chosen as umpire in the dispute between the yard brakemen and conductors and the various railroad companies for an increase in wages of one cent an hour, has decided against the yardmen.

The percentage of children under the legal age employed in New Jersey factories is less than it has been for many years, according to the annual report of Colonel Bryant, State Commissioner of Labor.

The British Government proposes to send a commission to Australasia to inquire on the spot into the effects of the Wages Board and Compulsory Arbitration Acts in Australia and New Zealand, and also the result of Early Closing legislation.



Charles Lyons
LONDON TAILOR

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

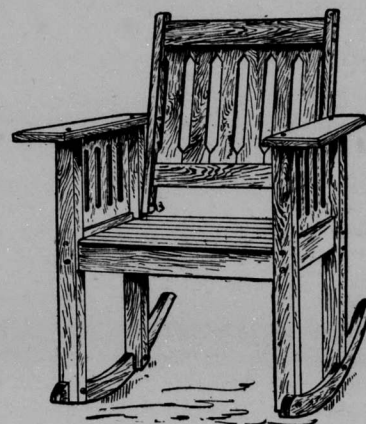
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and
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WOOLENS

1432 FILLMORE ST. 731 VAN NESS AVE.
SAN FRANCISCO

958 BROADWAY
OAKLAND

Suits, to order, from \$18.00 up
Overcoats, " " \$18.00 up
Trousers, " " \$5.00 up

This is the Mission Rocker \$4.00
we're selling for
Arm chairs of the same pattern \$3.50



Do you think 15c a yard much of a price for good matting?

That's our price—in 20 or 40 yard pieces.

There must be a hundred patterns of enameled beds on which the prices have been cut almost in half.

An \$18.00 pattern for \$9.00

A \$20.00 pattern for \$11.50

A \$28.00 pattern for \$14.00

You know we have to give up our Rodeo warehouse.

The Southern Pacific wants it—and it belongs to them.

We can't argue the question and we can't store our stock in the street.

Come to the store and see the samples—and the reductions.

STERLING
Furniture Co. 974 HOWARD ST.
NEAR SIXTH STREET

JAPANESE-KOREAN EXCLUSION LEAGUE.

The Executive Board of the Japanese and Korean Exclusion League met at 860 McAllister street on the 9th inst. and was called to order by the President, O. A. Tveitmoen at 8:10 p. m.

CREDENTIALS—From the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, No. 31, certifying to the names of D. T. Powers, Bernard Hassler and M. J. Neary; received and referred to the League for approval.

COMMUNICATIONS—From the Sacramento Building Trades Council requesting data and information in reference to the formation of a branch League in that locality; received and the Secretary directed to comply with the request. From Congressman E. A. Hayes advising the League of having sent 5000 copies of his speeches in relation to the treaty-making power of the Government and the Japanese question; received and ordered acknowledged. From United States Senator Rayner advising the League of having sent 100 copies of his speech in reference to the educational institutions of the States being interfered with by the Federal Government; received and the Secretary directed to acknowledge receipt of same. From United States Senator Frank P. Flint in relation to the settlement of Japanese exclusion by treaty; received and the Secretary directed to answer. From the office of the State Bureau of Labor Statistics, inclosing a report of the movements of Orientals through the port of San Francisco; received and ordered acknowledged. From Bookbinders, No. 31, Bartenders, No. 378, Photo Engravers, No. 8 and Cement Workers of Los Angeles, remitting their monthly contributions; received and acknowledged. From the American Federation of Labor requesting that data be sent to Mr. Chas. Leviton of Chicago; received and request granted. From O. L. Beal of Anaconda, Montana, asking for statistics and information in relation to Japanese exclusion; received and request granted.

The following bills were audited and ordered paid: A. E. Yoell, salary, \$35; stenographing and typewriting, \$10; postage, \$12.50; Organized Labor Publishing Company, printing as per bill, \$309.75.

SECRETARY'S REPORT—The Secretary rendered his regular weekly report which was on motion approved.

COMMITTEES—All committees reported progress.

City Attorney Burke addressed the League on the present situation in reference to the school question and read a message to his assistant, John T. Williams, who is now in Washington attending a conference with the President of the United States in reference to the matter, instructing him to protest in the name of the City Attorney's office against any concession rescinding the resolution establishing separate schools for Japanese.

After due consideration the Board approved of the same and the President of the League was directed to express the Board's sentiments upon the matter.

NEW BUSINESS—On motion, the matter referred by the League at its last meeting in reference to the violation of the Alien Contract Labor Laws was referred to the Committee on Publicity and Statistics for investigation.

Delegate J. J. O'Neill reported that at the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Labor Council Hall Association the use of its large hall was tendered to the League free of charge for its monthly meetings. The Board accepted same and the Secretary was instructed to tender the hall association a vote of thanks.

SECRETARY-TREASURER'S REPORT.

Balance on hand February 2.....	\$568 43
Cement Workers, No. 3.....	3 00
Rammermen	1 00
Coopers, No. 65	9 35
Janitors	1 50
Sign Writers, No. 510.....	4 00
Barbers, No. 483.....	28
Painters, hall rent.....	15 00
Photo Engravers, No. 8.....	1 05
Elevator Constructors	2 40
Woodsmen, Fortuna	69
Bartenders, No. 378.....	3 00
Hackmen	1 50
Carpenters, No. 423.....	7 45
Electricians, No. 6.....	4 30
Bookbinders of Sacramento.....	1 70

Boat Builders, No. 16.....	72
Painters, No. 19	16 53
Total	\$641 65
Expenditures	367 25
Balance on hand to date.....	\$274 40
A. E. YOELL, Secretary-Treasurer.	

NOTICE.

Contributions for the month of February are now due and payable at the office of the League, 860 McAllister street.

The next general meeting of the League will take place on Sunday, March 10, 1907, in Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth street.

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION

Headquarters and Secretaries' office, 69 Haight street.

The regular weekly meeting of the Board of Directors was held on February 12th, President C. H. Cassassa in the chair. Mr. S. Oppenheimer was admitted to membership by initiation and B. L. Brown of Local No. 99, Portland, Oregon on transfer. Miss L. Rocca-Cimini (conditional member of the A. F. of M.), at present located in this jurisdiction, was admitted to full membership in Local No. 6. Applications for membership were received from Messrs. R. Crosby, L. Filier, H. M. Levy and C. G. McMillan, and were laid over one week. Miss L. A. C. Mordhorst was reinstated to membership.

Messrs. P. Bathe, on transfer from Local No. 99, Portland, and C. A. Brown of No. 60, Pittsburg, have resigned through withdrawal of transfer card.

The report of the collapse of Mr. Fritz Scheel, as published in one of the morning dailies of this city, has occasioned the deepest regret among those of the membership of the M. M. P. U. that were acquainted with the gifted conductor. Throughout his residence in San Francisco and membership in the organization he commanded the admiration of all, both by reason of his remarkable professional ability and social qualities.

Those directly associated with him in the various concerts given under his direction in San Francisco can readily credit the news of his complete prostration as a result of overwork. His intensity of effort while here caused many to predict, and even to expect it to occur at any moment, the reported physical and mental breakdown that has just happened in Philadelphia while engaged in the rehearsals for the Ninth Symphony by Beethoven which was programmed for performance under his direction. It is hoped that the treatment and rest he will obtain at the Atlantic City Sanitarium, to which he has been taken, will restore him to something of his former mental clearness and physical activity and permit his re-engaging in the profession of which he is such a distinguished member.

A signal honor has been conferred on Mr. David Wolf, President of Local No. 189 of Stockton, California, in his election to the presidency of the Stockton Labor Council. There is little doubt but that Mr. Wolf will fill his new office in an able and conscientious manner, his occupancy of the office of President of Local No. 189 for the past five years and his notable service on behalf of the interests of his fellow members throughout that period being evidence of what can be expected in the future. Mr. Wolf is long a resident of the Slough City, and enjoys the esteem and confidence of many of his fellow citizens outside of trades union circles.

Local No. 47 of Los Angeles, California, has lately effected an important change in local conditions, having arranged for the admission to membership in the Sans Gene Musical Club, an incorporated association, of the entire membership of the local with a view to securing for the professional musicians constituting the union the advantages and comforts attendant upon suitable headquarters and incidental facilities. Local No. 6 congratulates its southern sister, and hopes that the new condition is but preparatory to "permanent" headquarters in the shape of ownership of improved real estate for the use and benefit of the organized musicians of Los Angeles.

BIRTH RATE AND CHILD LABOR.

The ambition of the average American to rise in life is the cause of the downward tendency of birth rate in the United States, according to Prof. Edward A. Ross, of the University of Wisconsin, who defended race suicide in an address before the annual national educational meeting held under the auspices of Brown University.

Prof. Ross' theme was "Western Civilization and the Birth Rate," and he said in part:

"A most momentous factor in shaping the future is the downward tendency in the birth rate of the occidental peoples. In the United States in 1900 the proportion of children under five, to women of child-bearing age, was only three-quarters of what it was in 1860.

"The phenomenon is due not so much to avoidance of postponement of marriage as to wilful restriction of the size of the family. The spirit of democracy makes every one eager to rise in life and to the climber children appear in the light of a handicap.

"The immediate consequences of a diminishing birth rate are a rising plane of comfort among the masses, reduction of infant mortality, and an increase in the average prospect that population pressure (hitherto the principal cause of war, mass poverty, wolfish competition, and class conflict) will cease to shape social destinies.

"The fall in the birth rate in roomy New South Wales suggests we may have to pension the mother of more than three children. If the white races cease to multiply and overflow into the backward lands, the void will certainly be filled with the increase of the black, brown and yellow peoples, and the human type that has so far achieved the most will contribute less than it ought to the blood of the ultimate race that is to possess the globe.

"On the whole, however, restriction seems to be a salutary moment, and the undoubted evils in its train appear to be minor or transient or self-limited or curable."

Many important meetings were held at Providence in connection with the gathering of historians, educators and students of political science.

Samuel M. Lindsay, professor in the University of Pennsylvania and secretary of the National Child Labor Committee, read a paper on "The extent of child labor in the United States." He said:

"The national government should do more to give its citizens in the several States more adequate information concerning the extent of the ills of child labor which has so many ramifications in matters of the greatest public concern, such as the public school, normal family life, the physical efficiency of our racial stock, and the moral and intellectual training of our citizenship."

Dr. Lindsay condemned severely the recent action of the National Civic Federation, which he said had attempted to discredit and minimize the statistics of child labor. This attempt, he declared, was palpably intended as an apology for employers who have resisted legislation to protect childhood, violated existing agreements, evaded existing legislation, and shown a lack of concern for children of the nation.—*Machinists' Journal*.

The Supreme Court of Saxony has decided that boycotts and strikes, in an effort to increase wages, are not punishable by law, and that employers can not demand compensation for losses caused by strikes or boycotts. The court also holds that there is no offense against the law when strikers, through the press or by pamphlet, appeal for support.

Engineers and dredgemen on the Panama Canal will appeal to President Roosevelt in the interest of higher wages. At the convention of the Associated Union of Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, held at Chicago recently, resolutions were adopted demanding a minimum wage rate of \$150 a month for engineers and \$100 for cranemen.

The strike of miners at Grass Valley, Cal., has been practically settled, the miners securing an eight-hour day.

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting
Held February 8, 1907.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., President Bell in the chair; minutes of the previous meeting held in abeyance.

CREDENTIALS—Brewery Workmen, No. 7—E. Muri, vice G. Hildebrand. Typographical, No. 21—G. Minifie, vice J. J. O'Neill. Bookbinders, No. 31—C. Crogan, J. Floyd, J. D. Kelly, vice F. Fluhr, H. Hastings, E. Hyde. Barbers, No. 148—P. C. Hamesun, vice F. V. Smith.

COMMUNICATIONS—*Filed:* From the Royal Insurance Co. notifying Council that additional \$2 is due for insurance on furniture; bill ordered paid. From H. L. White, tendering resignation as a member of the Board of Directors of LABOR CLARION, to take effect this meeting; moved and seconded that the same be accepted; carried. From T. L. Hughes, General Secretary of the International Teamsters' Union, requesting Council to unseat Local No. 85; moved and seconded that the matter lay on table until Council hears from the A. F. of L. From J. J. Furey, tendering his resignation as a member of the Executive Board; moved and seconded that the same be accepted; carried. From Senators Leavitt, Nelson and Reily, and Assemblymen Wilson and Kelly, in reference to request of Council on labor measures. From Waiters' Union, requesting the Council to appoint representative to accompany their committee in conferring with the Japanese Restaurant Keepers' Association; moved and seconded that the request be granted; carried. *Referred to LABOR CLARION:* From the Lithographers' Protective Association, relative to the action of Sweet & Orr Co., manufacturers of overalls, etc., toward organized labor. *Referred to Law and Legislative Committee:* From H. E. White, President of the Contra Costa Labor Council, requesting the indorsement of the amendment to the State law in reference to changing the city of Richmond from the sixth class to the fifth. *Referred to Executive Committee:* Wage scale and agreement of the Janitors' Union; wage scale and agreement of Cemetery Employees, No. 10,634. From the San Francisco Street Repairing Association, appealing for donations to assist in the repairing of public streets.

REPORTS OF UNIONS—Tailors—Report that they intend to vigorously prosecute the boycott on the tailoring stores of McMahon, Keyer & Steigler Bros., 1711 O'Farrell and Ellis and Van Ness Avenue, as they have repeatedly refused to accept the bill of prices presented by the union. Milkers—Business good; report that they have received the increase asked for. Garment Workers, No. 131—Business good; have received the increase asked for by the union. Photo Engravers—Are prosecuting the boycott on Bolton & Strong, photo engravers; union has donated \$500 to the Denver local, and further report that the firms of this city are suffering from Eastern competition. Cooks—Business fair; the boycott is still on the Capitol Restaurant on Turk street near Van Ness avenue; also report that many houses are employing Chinese and Japanese. Carmen—Report that the citizens should not harass their members for the poor car service as they are not to be held responsible, and also protest to the Police Commissioners against the granting of special police permits to the inspectors of the United Railroads. Steam Fitters—Business good; still waiting for reply from the A. F. of L. on jurisdiction question. Boat Builders—Report that they have received the eight-hour day and increase of salary from employers. Firemen—Business good. Milk Wagon Drivers—Business good; intend to notify unions of certain members patronizing the Morning Star Dairy, which is now being boycotted; also have placed Russell Bros.' Creamery on unfair list. Molders—Business good; union discussed the advisability of the eight-hour day. Postoffice Clerks—Report that notwithstanding the recent rumors that are being circulated they have not received any increase of salary and further claiming they are being discriminated against by the authorities. Freight Handlers—Business good; initiating many new members and are

preparing a new wage scale. Retail Clerks—Report that they have straightened out the matter with J. C. Meussdorffer, he stated that he will abide by the rules of the union. Machinists—Business good; report that the Santa Fe and Auto Livery Company are still unfair to their union. Broom Makers—Business quiet owing to the many Chinese and convict made brooms now being sold on the market.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: 1.—Committee organized by electing C. Schilling chairman and P. O'Brien doorkeeper. It was decided to hold regular meetings on Monday evenings as heretofore. 2.—Committees from Milkers and Milk Wagon Drivers conferred with committee on jurisdictional question. Moved and seconded that the matter be laid over until further report from committee of unions; carried. 3.—A special committee was appointed from the Board to wait upon the tailoring firm of McMahon, Keyer & Steigler Bros., in answer to their request that a committee wait upon them for the purpose of discussing the bill submitted by Tailors' Union. 4.—Secretary was instructed to request a committee of the Broom Makers to appear at the next meeting of the Board.

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE—Committee organized by electing J. O. Walsh chairman and H. Altman secretary. 1.—Committee recommends that the secretary of the Council be instructed to procure the charter and paraphernalia of the Cloth Hat and Cap Makers local at the request of national organization. 2.—That the Secretary of the Council be instructed to draft letter requesting the sanction of the A. F. of L. to give them permission to organize another local of laborers in this city. 3.—A committee was appointed to wait upon the Leather Novelty Workers for the purpose of investigating local's condition before affiliation. 4.—Committee decided to hold their regular meetings on the first and third Thursday evenings of each month.

LAW AND LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE—Organized by electing W. Macarthur Chairman and J. K. Jones Secretary. Committee recommends: 1.—That the Secretary of the Council inform Mr. H. E. White of the Contra Costa Labor Council that the proposed bill to the State Legislature will not be indorsed, as it is out of our jurisdiction. 2.—That the Secretary of the Council attend to communication of the A. F. of L. in reference to election returns. 3.—That the Council indorse the proposed law entitled "An Act for the payment of attorney's fees in Justice Courts and other inferior courts." 4.—Recommend the indorsement of the Employers' Liability Acts introduced to the present Assembly by Assemblyman Eshleman, Assembly Bills Nos. 76 and 77, respectively. 5.—Recommends the following resolution be adopted relative to protesting against the action of the citizens toward members of the Carmen's Union while on duty, and further protest against the granting to the Inspectors of the United Railroads, special Police permits. The resolutions are as follows:

"WHEREAS, Numerous disturbances have occurred in street cars in this city caused primarily by dissatisfaction with service rendered by the United Railroads Company; and

"WHEREAS, In the course of these outbreaks the motormen and conductors have frequently been assailed with epithets, and in some instances assaulted; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the San Francisco Labor Council, in regular session assembled February 8, 1907, that while we recognize the extreme provocation of the circumstances, we deplore the misdirection of public indignation expended upon the rolling stock and employees of the United Railroads Company, thus aggravating rather than lessening, and advise that hereafter all manifestations of dissatisfaction with the street car service directed to the persons responsible for said service, namely, the President and other officers of the United Railroads Company; further

"Resolved, That while sympathizing with the employees of the United Railroads Company in the increased and increasing tasks imposed upon them during the recent past, we suggest that said employees, particularly motormen and conductors, should confine their attention closely and solely to the operation



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Employs Only Union Men in All Its Departments

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Home Industry

DRINK

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The First Firm in San Francisco to Use the
Union Label on Bottled Beer.

TIEDEMANN BROS.

Jefferson Saloon
and Cafe

700 McAllister St.

Cor. Gough

DON'T FORGET THAT THE DELINEATOR

and LADIES' HOME JOURNAL are UNFAIR

of the cars, more especially in cases of disturbance on the part of the passengers or public, and that they should refrain under any and all circumstances from acting as special police for the purpose of preserving the peace, and action involving of necessity a neglect of their proper duties and therefore constituting a menace to the safety of the public, both on the cars and on the streets; be it further

"Resolved, That we protest against the United Railroads Company and all other corporations in creating a force of special police as unwarranted, unnecessary and dangerous to the public peace and request the Board of Police Commissioners to refuse licenses to applicants for the position of special police officers."

Moved and seconded that the resolutions be adopted; carried unanimously.

LABEL COMMITTEE—Reported that there was not a quorum present.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES—Delegate Benham, submitted a report on labor measures and recommended that the Law and Legislative Committee take up Senate Bill No. 549 relative to Drug Clerks; bill making election day a legal holiday and constitutional amendment No. 2. Report received as progressive.

SECRETARY'S REPORT—Having waited upon the tailoring firm of McMahon & Co., in reference to their communication and stated that they appear to be very obstinate in not wishing to concede the Tailors' request; also reported that the J. C. Meusdorffer has agreed to not open on Sunday mornings and to abide by agreement of the Retail Clerks. Also assisted the Water Workers, Firemen and Coopers in adjusting differences.

NEW BUSINESS—Moved and seconded that nominations and election of officers to fill vacancies be made a special order of business next Friday at 9 p. m.; carried.

RECEIPTS—Retail Clerks, \$6; Janitors, \$4; Mailers, \$4; Pile Drivers, \$12; Stable Employes, \$8; Butchers, \$8; Soda Water Drivers, \$4; Shoe Workers, \$16; Brewery Workmen, \$6; Boat Builders, \$4; Bakery Drivers, \$4; Tanners, \$4; Cemetery Employes, \$4; Ladies' Tailors, \$6; Water Workers, \$4; Beer Bottlers, \$12. Total, \$106.

EXPENSES—Secretary, \$30; carfare, 80 cents; stenographer, \$15; Brown & Power, one leaf ledger, \$2.75; postage, \$3; additional insurance, \$2; telegram to A. F. of L., \$1.85; *Chronicle*, 75 cents; *Call*, 75 cents; *Bulletin*, 25 cents; G. B. Benham, services, \$81. Total, \$138.15.

Adjourned at 11:30 p. m.

W. P. McCABE, Secretary.

The Sweet-Orr Company, makers of union-made overalls, are liberal advertisers and make extensive use of lithograph work. This company has assured the Lithographers Union that it will place no further contracts with the firms which have heretofore done its lithographing, because of their refusal to grant union conditions in their shops. The lithographers' association feels that the support of its cause by such a firm will be of material assistance in terminating its strikes for eight hours and union conditions.

A cable to the *New York World* from Havana, Cuba, says that Governor Magoon is investigating a report that Japanese are planning an insurrection in February against American rule in Cuba, the Philippines and Hawaii. The information was given to the American Governor by Mr. Pardinias, a government official.

John R. Walsh, the original Parryite, open-shop advocate and "law and order" exhorter—banker, model rich man and publisher of the "closed-shop" *Chicago Chronicle*—has been indicted by the Federal grand jury on 189 specific violations of law involving a million dollars, more or less.

Adult women in the hosiery mills in Pennsylvania earn an average of \$5.10 per week; under the age of sixteen the weekly wage is \$2.82. The cost of keeping a boy in the Huntingdon (Pa.) reformatory is \$4.79 a week.—*Buffalo Press*.

UNFAIR TO UNION LABOR.

The following is self-explanatory:

CINCINNATI, Ohio, January 19, 1907.

To Labor Organizations and Friends thereof, Greeting: *The Billboard*, which purports to be "America's leading theatrical weekly," and which is printed in this city, is now and has been from its inception antagonistic to union labor. Its management has persistently refused to recognize the Typographical Union in its composing room, and operates its plant regardless of the hours and conditions agreed upon between the union and all fair employers of printers in this vicinity.

Cincinnati Typographical Union has at various times endeavored to come to an agreement with the management of *The Billboard*, but the representative of the union was finally informed by Mr. Donaldson, manager of the publication, that "nothing that you can say will change my attitude toward Typographical Union, No. 3," and that "there are other shops to which your time and attention might be devoted with better results."

The membership of Typographical Union, No. 3 fails to see the force of Mr. Donaldson's gratuitous suggestions, and proposes to give his shop at least sufficient time and attention to acquaint organized labor with the conditions prevailing there, and to request such action on the part of friends of unionism as the situation demands.

We therefore ask of you that *The Billboard* be placed on your unfair list, and that you make known as widely as possible the position assumed by the management of that publication toward union labor.

We would also respectfully request that you make known to your central labor body the facts in this case, and inform your newsdealer as to the position assumed by *The Billboard*. Yours fraternally,

T. J. DONNELLY, President C. T. U., No. 3.
R. H. CURL, Secretary-Treasurer.

ROELOFS USE PRIVATE LABEL.

Several times in the past, says the *Trades Union News*, of Philadelphia, we have referred to the fact that there was a controversy between the Hatters' Union and the Roelofs hat factory.

Several times we have called attention to the intolerable conditions existing in that concern.

Several times we have related facts concerning the iniquitous methods of Roelofs in indenturing boys as apprentices under the old colonial law of 1770—a law which permits him to send a boy to jail if he refuses to live up to the jug-handled contract which Roelofs induces boys to sign through falsely pretending that the boy is to be taught the trade of hatting, whereas he never intended that the apprentice should ever become more than a laborer.

The full details of the fight the Hatters' Union is making on Roelofs is ancient history to the readers of the *Trades Union News*.

And it has been an effective fight.

Hundreds of dozens of the Roelofs hats have been returned to the factory because they didn't bear the union label.

The United Hatters of North America have spent many thousands of dollars in educating the American man to see to it that the union label is under the sweatband.

And the American man has responded enthusiastically. Millions of him, when buying hats, say with the famous Martin M. McGinness "If it hasn't got the label, take the bloomin' thing away."

Roelofs' inability to supply the label resulted in such a serious loss to his business that he has been compelled to resort to desperate measures to recover some of it.

So he has had made a private label, which he inserts in his hats just as the union label is inserted in union-made hats.

Roelofs started to use this label about November 15. It is understood that it is placed in every hat he makes.

This private label of the Roelofs concern is identical in size and form with the genuine union label.

It is printed in the same colored ink on the paper of the same color as the genuine label.

Roelofs' label is so nearly similar to the genuine label of the Hatters Union that the legal advisers of the union declare it a counterfeit under the laws of most of the States. They are now carefully examining the laws of Pennsylvania with a view to bringing court proceedings if it shall be found to be an infringement in this State, as they confidently believe it is.

The law of Pennsylvania against the utterance of bogus labels of trade unions is very explicit. Not only can the union having a registered label collect damages in civil suit for any infringement, but such infringement is a penal offense for which criminal prosecution can be brought.

There can be no doubt that Roelofs intended to deceive the public into buying his scab-made hats by creating the impression that the label used was the union label of the United Hatters of North America.

And to some slight extent he has succeeded.

While the American man is disposed to buy union label hats, he is, on the average, a careless sort of fellow, and merely glances at the general appearance of the label. He doesn't stop to read it. If it's about the right size and the right color and the right general form, he buys the hat and claps it on his head with the full conviction that he has a piece of goods made by union labor under fair conditions.

Roelofs has cunningly devised a label that meets these general requirements. Printed on distinctive paper and placed under the sweatband of a hat it is well calculated to deceive. True the wording is different, but the general appearance is similar.

If the lawyers for the union find that the Roelofs label is an infringement under the Pennsylvania law they will at once institute vigorous prosecution.

When the union men left the Roelofs factory two years ago Mr. Roelofs declared he would never use the union label in his factory. His use of the private label which he has had made is the strongest evidence to show how unwise his course has been.

The United Hatters of North America is an old organization and a strong organization. They will protect their label against counterfeits to the last extremity.

Stand firmly by your union and the great cause of labor.

— VISITS HOMES BY THE HOUR —

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Branch Stores: 64 Market, 530 Haight

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LABOR CLARION

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council.

Office S. F. Labor Temple - 312-316 Fourteenth St.
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Terms—In Advance:

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To unions subscribing for their entire membership, 80 cents a year for each subscription.
Single copies, 5 cents.

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Copy for advertisements will not be received after Tuesday for the current issue.

Entered at Postoffice, San Francisco, Cal., as second-class matter.



A SHORT-SIGHTED POLICY.

Within a week after the great fire of April 18-20 the Labor Unions of San Francisco, actuated by a commendable spirit of civic pride, and with a desire to do their utmost in rehabilitating the stricken city as soon as possible, declared their intention to maintain normal conditions with respect to wages and other conditions governing employment of their members.

The unions were absolutely sincere in taking this position, and their action was generally commended.

At the time, however, the LABOR CLARION and other labor journals called attention to the fact that unless the employers, merchants, landlords and capitalists co-operated with the Labor Unions it would be impossible for the latter to long adhere to the policy they had, without solicitation, determined on. The predictions made in this respect have, within ten months, been verified in an extreme degree.

The first "shark" to develop under the extraordinary conditions confronting our citizens was the landlord. Rents began to soar skyward, and are still soaring, and today the landlord who has not raised the rent of his tenants several times is regarded by his fellows as one who should be in a Home for the Feeble-Minded.

The building material dealers, as soon as they could secure supplies and "come together and talk things over," proceeded to tighten their grip on the building industry and establish a schedule of prices that have since been soaring onward and upward.

The commission men, meat dealers, etc., were also quick to regain lost ground and recoup at a rapid rate their fire losses.

And so on, down the line:—sharp and frequent raises in prices became the rule in practically all branches of trade.

The Labor Unionists remained loyal as long as possible to their pledge to do their part in maintaining normal conditions. When it became evident to every one that the upward tendency of prices would continue for some time, and the workers found that they could no longer "make both ends meet" while they earned the wages received in normal times, they adopted the only course open to them—demanded better wages. Generally speaking, the demands of the workers in this respect have been conceded by employers; but wherever employers in a given industry have granted employees an increase of 10, 15 or 20 per cent, they have promptly added from 20 to 50 per cent to the prices of their products, and, when customers make protest they are blandly informed that the increased price is made necessary by the demands of the unions for higher wages and a shorter workday. Many unthinking people accept this explanation as gospel truth, and devote their leisure time thereafter to criticism of the Labor Unions.

Viewed calmly, and with consideration of the ultimate results of this policy, the situation is anything but reassuring. A reaction is certain to come, and

when it does set in the results will, beyond question, be deplorable to both employer and employee. How soon the bubble of inflated values with which this city is now afflicted will be pricked no one can safely predict; but we can, with absolute certainty, at this time fix the responsibility for the impending crisis—the landlord, the dealers in building material, the provision dealers, and employers generally, are the people who are inviting disaster.

With very few exceptions, the Labor Unions which have increased their schedules of wages have demanded increases that are only proportionate to the increased cost of living with which their members are confronted. There have been demands made that may fairly be termed extravagant when compared with the percentage of increase of wages asked by a great majority of the unions. Conservative and far-seeing labor-union officials have, however, done much to restrain the young and radical labor organizations from making extreme demands on employers—in fact, they have accomplished far more in the direction of maintaining normal conditions as near as may be than have the employers. The employers appear to be blind with respect to the dangers of the present situation, and seem to be oblivious of the fact that there will come, soon or late, a "day of reckoning" that may spell for them ruin or disaster.

THE JAPANESE MUDDLE.

At this writing it is impossible to state with certainty the results of the visit of the Mayor and the Board of Education to Washington for the purpose of conferring with the President on the Japanese "question." The "special" dispatches on this subject to the daily journals of this city are so conflicting that it is practically impossible for the average citizen to determine to his own satisfaction what has actually happened at the national capital. However, it can be stated as a certainty that the press reports which asserted that our municipal officials now in Washington had become victims of the hypnotic power of the President and his "big stick" were productive of good. The ink was not dry on the journals which printed them before the telegraph wires were sizzling with protests against surrender of California's rights as a sovereign State, and admonitions to the representatives of San Francisco to refuse to give substance for shadow.

The latest reports from Washington indicate anything but "abject surrender" on the part of the municipal authorities who were summoned to hold a "pow-wow" with the President. In fact, it seems absurd that the idea that the President could have induced the San Franciscans to agree to "abject surrender" ever gained credence. Were the municipal officials now in Washington to defy the practically unanimous sentiment of the citizens of San Francisco—aye, of California—and barter away our rights for an indefinite promise of relief from the evil of unrestricted Japanese immigration they would be guilty of an act of treachery to their State that would be without precedent.

President Roosevelt's intemperate message on the Japanese "question" will be recorded in history as a monumental blunder. But, blunder though it was, it has done much to educate the people of this country with respect to the real nature of the Japanese. The LABOR CLARION and other journals have published many authentic statements showing the objectionable characteristics of the "little brown man," and these statements, made at a time when public attention is concentrated on the subject, have been very effective in the direction of creating sentiment against further invasion of our country by the obnoxious Asiatics.

In strange contrast to President Roosevelt's strenuous insistence that we accord the subjects of Japan the rights of "the most favored nation" is the statement of an American resident of Japan who, in a letter to the New York *Herald*, relates the various forms of discrimination practiced against Americans who reside in the Mikado's realm. Here are a few extracts from the letter referred to, showing how Uncle Sam's subjects are treated by the "gentleman nation":

We are not allowed to own real property or to have any mining rights. We can only buy certain securities. We cannot hold Japanese on certain mortgages. When in order to do business we place certain properties or securities in the name of a Japanese, and the said Japanese absconds, the courts will not even consider his act as a criminal one.

We are not allowed to attend Japanese schools, old or young.

We are only permitted to reside in certain sections.

Such a simple thing as sailing a private pleasure boat is restricted. We cannot leave the treaty port unless with a permit, and it is next to impossible to secure a permit. The Japanese go anywhere desired, but a foreigner cannot enter any port of Japan except the regular open ports of the water front.

"At the theaters the Japanese rate is 60 sen. No foreigner is admitted under 2 yen (200 sen.)"

The hotels are on a similar basis.

It is a known fact that justice cannot be had except in the higher courts, and every case against a foreigner is carried to the Supreme Court before justice is given. The legation at Tokio knows this point only too well.

In taxes foreigners pay double the rates paid by the Japanese.

The treaties state positively that foreigners shall not be subject to war taxes or duties. These were levied just the same, and we did not think it wise to raise any objection, but the facts are as stated.

And it is for the subjects of a Government which maintains such restrictions as these against Americans that the President of the United States demands social and political equality!

Well, Mr. President, you may demand, but, we opine, you will find but few to agree to comply with your absurd demands.

A factory inspector in Chicago has discovered the cause of an epidemic of scarlet fever and diphtheria in that city. In making an inspection of the sweatshops in the congested districts, he found a young girl lying ill with scarlet fever on a pile of clothing that had been made ready for delivery to the wholesaler, by whom it would have been sold sooner or later to the retailer, and thus finally reach the consumer. The garment workers have persistently exposed just such conditions as are being unearthed in Chicago, and wherever the interest of the officers can be aroused this menace to the health of the community is being abolished. Positive proof is sometimes necessary to arouse the authorities to action.

San Francisco locals of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters have recently received a communication from General Secretary Thomas L. Hughes, inviting them to make donations to the fund being raised to meet the expenses of defending President C. P. Shea, on trial in Chicago on charges of conspiracy.

The directors of the New York City Interborough Rapid Transit Company have voted to increase the wages of nearly all the employees of the system. Motormen who now receive \$3.50 a day will not be affected. The increase averages about 1 cent per hour to all employees and will aggregate yearly about \$400,000.

Freight Handlers' Union obligated 135 candidates for membership at its last meeting. Twenty-five applications are on file. The union will ask for an increase in the wage scale to become effective on April 1st.

Los Angeles Electrical Workers, Union, No. 61, has initiated 162 candidates in the last two months. All Los Angeles electrical companies have recently advanced wages.

At a mass meeting held in Johannesburg, South Africa, recently, under Labor auspices it was resolved that the proper remedy for the Chinese evil was repatriation on the expiry of prevailing contracts.

The consolidated annual returns to the Pennsylvania State Department of Mines for the year 1906 show that 557 mine workers were killed in the anthracite region and 464 in the bituminous regions of that State.

MEASURES OF INTEREST TO LABOR.

Herewith is published the text of measures of interest to the working people now pending in the Legislature of this State, and which have not heretofore been quoted in the LABOR CLARION (the free text-books amendments are printed elsewhere in this issue):

The following bill extends the time for which polls shall be open on election days:

Senate Bill No. 169—Introduced by Senator McCartney:

An Act to amend Section Eleven Hundred and Sixty of the Political Code, Relating to Elections and the Time the Polls Must Be Opened and Closed.

The people of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section eleven hundred and sixty of the Political Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

1160. The polls must be opened at six o'clock of the morning of the day of election, and must be kept open until six o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, when the polls shall be closed.

This constitutional amendment is designed to abolish the poll tax system:

Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 8—Proposed by Senator Anthony:

To Propose to the People of the State of California the Repeal of Section 12 of Article XIII of the Constitution of the State of California, Whereby to Abolish State Poll Tax.

Resolved by the Assembly the Senate concurring: That the Legislature of the State of California, at its regular session commencing on the seventh day of January, 1907, two-thirds of all the members elected to each house of said Legislature voting in favor thereof, proposes to the people of the State of California that Article XIII of the Constitution of the State of California be amended by repealing section 12 of said Article XIII.

Section 12 of Article XIII of the Constitution of the State of California is hereby repealed.

Senate Bills Nos. 199 and 200 are intended to repeal old and obnoxious laws relating to seamen. They read:

Senate Bill No. 199—Introduced by Senator Wolfe:

An Act to Repeal Section 644 of the Penal Code Relating to Enticing Seamen to Desert.

The people of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section six hundred and forty-four of the Penal Code is hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

Senate Bill No. 200—Introduced by Senator Wolfe:

An Act to Repeal Section 645 of the Penal Code Relating to Harboring Deserting Seamen.

The people of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section six hundred and forty-five of the Penal Code is hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

The purpose of the measures which follow is plainly expressed in the titles of the respective bills and amendments.

Senate Bill No. 166—Introduced by Senator McCartney:

An Act to amend Sections Nine and Ten of an Act Entitled "An Act to Establish and Support a Bureau of Labor Statistics" Approved March 3, 1883, Relative to the Commissioner for the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Compensation of the Said Commissioner, His Deputy, His Agents and Assistants and Making an Appropriation Therefor.

The people of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section nine of an act entitled "An Act to establish and support a bureau of labor statistics" is hereby amended to read as follows:

SECTION 9. The commissioner shall appoint a deputy who shall have the same powers as the said commissioner, and such agents or assistants, not exceeding six, as he may from time to time require, at such a rate of wages as he may prescribe, but said rate must not exceed four dollars per day, and actual traveling expenses for each person while so employed; he shall procure rooms necessary for offices, and at a rental not to exceed one hundred dollars per month.

SEC. 2. Section ten of an act entitled "An act to establish and support a bureau of labor statistics" is hereby amended to read as follows:

SECTION 10. The salary of the commissioner shall be three thousand dollars per annum, and the salary

of the deputy commissioner shall be one thousand eight hundred dollars per annum, to be audited by the controller, and paid by the State Treasurer in the same manner as the other State officers are paid; there shall be allowed the sum of not to exceed nine thousand dollars per annum for the salaries of agents, or assistants, for traveling expenses and for other contingent expenses of the said bureau of labor statistics.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

Senate Bill No. 196—Introduced by Senator Savage:

An Act to amend an Act Entitled "An Act Fixing the Minimum Rate of Compensation for Labor on Public Work," Approved March 9, 1897.

The people of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section one of an act entitled "An act fixing the minimum rate of compensation for labor on public work," approved March 9, 1897 is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 1. The minimum compensation to be paid for labor upon all work performed under the direction, control or by the authority of any officer of this State acting in his official capacity or under the direction, control or by the authority of any municipal corporation within this State, or of any officer thereof acting as such, is hereby fixed at three (3) dollars per day; and a stipulation to that effect must be made a part of all contracts to which the State or any municipal corporation therein, is a party; *provided, however*, that this act shall not apply to persons employed regularly in any of the public institutions of the State, or any city, city and county, or county.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

Senate Bill No. 549—Introduced by Senator Keane:

An Act to amend an Act Entitled "An Act to Regulate the Work and Hours of Employes Engaged in Selling at Retail Drugs and Medicines, and Compounding Physicians' Prescriptions and Providing a Penalty for the Violation Thereof." Approved February 28, 1905.

The people of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Drug clerks, hours of labor of.

SECTION 1. As a measure for the protection of public health, no person employed by any person, firm or corporation, shall for more than an average of ten hours a day or sixty hours a week of six consecutive calendar days perform the work of selling drugs or other medicines, or compounding physicians' prescriptions in any store, establishment or place of business where and in which drugs or medicines are sold at retail, and where and in which physicians' prescriptions are compounded; *provided* that the answering of and attending to emergency calls shall not be construed as a violation of this act. *Employer not to permit longer hours.*

SECTION 2. No person, firm or corporation employing another person to do work which consists wholly or in part of selling at retail, drugs or medicines or of compounding physicians' prescriptions in any store, or establishment, or place of business where or in which medicines are sold and where and in which physicians' prescriptions are compounded shall require or permit said employed person to perform such work for more than an average of ten hours a day or sixty hours a week of six consecutive calendar days.

Penalty. SECTION 3. Any person, firm or corporation violating any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor and shall be punished therefor by a fine of not less than twenty dollars nor more than fifty dollars or by imprisonment for not exceeding sixty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court.

SECTION 4. The commissioners of the State Bureau of Labor Statistics are hereby authorized, directed and empowered to enforce the provisions of this act.

SECTION 5. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Senate Bill No. 491—Introduced by Senator Leavitt:

An Act for the Protection of the Health of Men Employed in the Service of Street and Interurban Railroads and Regulating the Hours of Employment Thereof.

The people of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The period of employment of motormen, conductors and other workmen in the service or employment of any street railway company, or any person, firm, association or corporation engaged in the business of maintaining or operating a street or interurban railroad within the State of California, shall be eight hours per day, while engaged in service upon such railroad or railway, except in cases of

emergency, where life or property is in imminent danger.

SECTION 2. Any person, body corporate, agent, manager or employer who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and punished accordingly.

Senate Bill No. 540—Introduced by Senator Kennedy:

An Act to Regulate the Practice of Horseshoeing in the State of California, and to Provide for the Examination and Registration of Persons Engaged in Such Pursuit.

The people of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. No person shall practice horseshoeing as a master or journeyman horseshoer anywhere in this State unless he is duly registered as hereinafter provided in the office of the Secretary of the Board of Examiners provided for in this act.

SEC. 2. Any person of the age of twenty-one years and upward, who has passed a satisfactory examination touching his competency before the Board of Examiners created under the provisions of this act shall be entitled to registration; *provided, however*, that any person who has been practicing as a master or journeyman horseshoer anywhere in this State for a period of not less than three years immediately preceding the passage of this act and who shall file an affidavit stating such facts and furnish satisfactory proof thereof to the said Board of Examiners, shall be entitled to registration without the examination herein provided for, upon the payment of a registration fee to be fixed by the board herein provided for, which shall not exceed the sum of one dollar.

SEC. 3. Each applicant for examination shall, before an examination is granted, furnish satisfactory evidence that he is of temperate habits and pay to the said board a fee of three dollars; *provided, however*, that in case of the failure of any applicant to pass a satisfactory examination the money shall be held to his credit for a second examination at any time within one year.

SEC. 4. The Board of Examiners consisting of one veterinarian, who has had at least five years' practical experience; two master horseshoers who have had at least five years' experience, and two journeyman horseshoers who have had at least five years' experience, is hereby created, all of whom shall be residents of this State, whose duty it shall be to carry out the provisions of this act. The members of the said board shall be appointed by the Governor and the term of office shall be for five years except that the members of the said board first appointed shall hold office respectively for the terms of one, two, three, four and five years as may be designated by the Governor, and until their successors shall be duly appointed and shall have qualified.

SEC. 5. Said board shall, within thirty days after its appointment, meet and organize by the election of a president and secretary from its own members, who shall be elected for the term of one year and shall perform the duties prescribed by the board. It shall be the duty of the board to examine all applications for registration submitted in proper form; to grant certificates of registration to such persons as may be entitled to the same under the provisions of this act; to investigate complaints and to cause the prosecution of all persons violating its provisions; to report annually to the Governor and to the Secretary of State, which said report shall contain a record of the proceedings of the said board for the year, and also the names of all master and journeyman horseshoers registered under the provisions of this act. The board shall hold meetings for the examination of applicants for registration and the transaction of such other business as shall pertain to its duties, at least once in four months, said meetings to be held on the first Tuesdays of March, July and November in each year; it shall make by-laws for the proper fulfillment of its duties under this act, and shall keep a book of registration in which shall be the names and places of business of all persons registered under this act. The records of said board, or a copy of them or any part thereof, certified by the secretary to be a true copy, attested by the seal of the board, shall be accepted as competent evidence in all courts of the State. Three members of said board shall constitute a quorum.

SEC. 6. The secretary of the board and the treasurer thereof, if such separate office be created, shall receive a salary which shall be fixed by the board; and all members of the board shall receive the amount of their traveling and other expenses incurred in the performance of their official duties. Such salaries per diem and expenses shall be paid from the fees received under the provisions of this act. All moneys received in excess of said per diem allowance and other expenses before provided for shall be paid into the State Treasury at the end of each year, and so much thereof as shall be necessary to meet current expenses of said board shall be subject to the order thereof; if in any year the receipts of said board shall not be equal to its expenses. The board shall make an annual report and render an account to the Board of State Auditors of all moneys

received and disbursed by it pursuant to this act.

SEC. 7. Every master and journeyman horseshoer registered under the provisions of this act, who desires to continue practice of this profession, shall annually after the expiration of the first year of his registration, during the time he shall continue in such practice, on such day as the Board of Examiners may determine, pay to the said board a registration fee to be fixed by the board, but which will not exceed the sum of one dollar, for which he shall receive a renewal of said registration.

SEC. 8. Any person who shall practice as master or journeyman horseshoer without conforming to the requirements of this act, or shall otherwise violate or neglect to comply with any of the provisions of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 9. This act shall take effect immediately.

Senate Bill No. 457—Introduced by Senator Welch:

An Act to Provide for the Regulation of the Business of Watchman, Guards and Private Detectives in the State of California, to Provide for the Granting of Permits to Engage in Such Occupations, and Prescribing Penalties for the Violation Thereof.

The people of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any person in this State to engage in the business, or act in the capacity of, watchman, guard or private detective and bear arms in such capacity, without first having obtained from the Board of Supervisors or the other legislative authority of any city, county, or town in which such occupation is proposed to be engaged in, a permit to act in such capacity or engage in such business as a watchman, guard or private detective.

SEC. 2. Applicants for such permits shall file an application with the Board of Supervisors, if desired to be used on or in connection with the premises located outside of incorporated cities or towns within the limits of a county. In incorporated cities and towns, such applications shall be made to the city trustees, common council or other legislative body of such municipality, and filed with the clerk or secretary thereof. In cities and counties, application shall be made to the Board of Supervisors or other legislative body, and filed with the clerk thereof. In all such applications, wherever filed, the premises or place for which permission to have watchmen, guards or private detectives appointed shall be fully

described by boundaries; the applicant shall have attached to such application a petition signed by at least twelve reputable citizens of the county, city and county, city and town, setting forth that the applicant is personally known to each of them to have been a resident of the county, city and county, city and town, for at least six months immediately preceding the date of the application; that he is a person of good moral character, a citizen of the United States and of this State, a peaceable and law-abiding citizen, and a person whom it would be safe and proper to permit to act in such capacity as such watchman, guard or private detective.

SEC. 3. On hearing such petition, and by a majority vote of the members of the Board of Supervisors or other legislative body the application may be granted, and the applicant be given a permit in writing to act as such watchman, guard or private detective, upon the payment of a license fee of one dollar. Such permit shall be renewed each twelve months after the date of the granting of the application in the first instance.

SEC. 4. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than two hundred and fifty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than three months nor more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect and be in force sixty days after its passage.

Senate Bill No. 479—Introduced by Senator Reily: *An Act Regulating Hours of Labor of Women, Providing for the Enforcement Hereof by the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and Providing Penalties for the Violation Hereof.*

The people of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. No woman shall be employed in laboring in any manufacturing, mechanical or mercantile establishment, office or laundry, workshop, restaurant, hotel or other place of labor, or any other occupation dangerous to the health, the life or limb of such woman more than eight hours in any one day except in cases where life or property is in imminent danger.

SEC. 2. No woman shall be employed in laboring in any manufacturing, mechanical or mercantile establishment, office, laundry, workshop, restaurant, hotel or other place of labor or at any other occupa-

tion dangerous to the health, the life or the limb of such woman, except between the hours of 6 o'clock in the morning and 10 o'clock in the evening.

SEC. 3. Any person, firm, corporation, agents or officer of a firm or corporation that violates or omits to comply with any of the foregoing provisions of this act or that employs, or suffers, or permits to be employed any woman in violation hereof is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall on conviction thereof be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars or more than two hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than sixty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment for each and every offense.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics to enforce the provisions of this act, but any person may lay an information before a magistrate of the commission of any public offense defined in this act.

Senate Bill No. 480—Introduced by Senator Reily: *An Act to Amend Sections 1 and 2 of an Act Entitled "An Act Regulating the Employment and Hours of Labor of Children—Prohibiting the Employment of Minors Under Certain Ages—Prohibiting the Employment of Certain Illiterate Minors—Providing for the Enforcement Hereof by the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics and Providing Penalties for the Violation Hereof." Approved February 20, 1905.*

The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 1 of an act entitled "An act regulating the employment and hours of labor of children—prohibiting the employment of minors under certain ages—prohibiting the employment of certain illiterate minors—providing for the enforcement hereof by the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics and providing penalties for the violation hereof—" approved February 20, 1905, is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 1. No minor under the age of eighteen shall be employed in laboring in any manufacturing, mechanical or mercantile establishment, office, laundry, workshop, restaurant, hotel or other place of labor, or in any other occupation not enumerated herein which is unhealthful or dangerous to the life or limb of such minor, more than eight hours in the twenty-four hours of any one day except in cases where life or property is in imminent danger.

SECTION 2. Section 2 of an act entitled "An act regulating the employment and hours of labor of children—prohibiting the employment of minors un-

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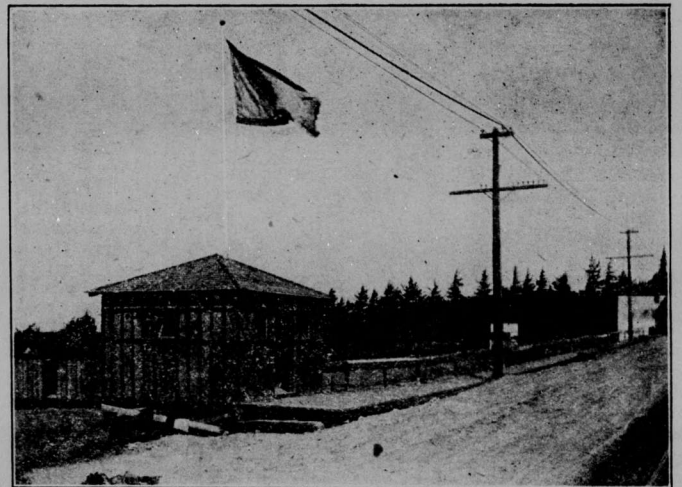
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der certain ages—prohibiting the employment of certain illiterate minors—providing for the enforcement hereof by the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics and providing penalties for the violation hereof—” approved February 20, 1905, is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 2. No minor under the age of eighteen shall be employed or permitted to work in any mercantile institution, office, laundry, manufacturing establishment, workshop, restaurant, hotel or in the transmission or distribution of merchandise or messages except between the hours of six o'clock in the morning and eight in the evening.

No child under fourteen years of age shall be employed in any mercantile institution, office, laundry, manufacturing establishment, workshop, restaurant, hotel, apartment house or in the distribution or transmission of merchandise or messages.

Provided that the judge of juvenile court of the county or city and county, or in any county or city and county in which there is no juvenile court, then any judge of the superior court of the county, or city and county in which such child resides shall have authority to issue a permit to work to any such child over the age of twelve years upon a sworn statement being made to him by the parent or guardian of such child that such child is past the age of twelve years, that the parents or guardian or parent of such child are incapacitated for labor, through illness, and after investigation by a probation officer or truant officer of the city, or city and county, in which such child resides, or in cities and counties where there are no probation or truant officers, then by such other competent person as the judge may designate for this purpose. The permit so issued shall specify the kind of labor and the time for which it is issued, and shall in no case be issued for a longer period than shall seem necessary to the judge issuing such permit. Such permit shall be kept on file by the person, firm or corporation employing the child therein designated, during the term of said employment. Such certificate shall be always open to the inspection of the truant and probation officers of the city and county, city or county, in which the place of employment is situated or of the officers of the State Bureau of Labor Statistics.

And provided that any such child, over the age of twelve years, may be employed at any of the occupations mentioned in this act during the regular vacation of the public schools of the city, county, or city and county, in which the place of employment is situated upon the production of a permit signed by the principal of the school which such child has attended during the term next preceding any such vacation. Such permit shall contain the name and age of the child to whom it is issued, and the date of the termination of the vacation for which it is issued, and shall be kept on file by the employer during the period of employment and at the termination of such employment shall be returned to the child to whom it was issued.

No minor who is under sixteen years of age shall be employed or permitted to work at any gainful occupation during the hours that the public schools of the city, town or school district in which his place of employment is situated are in session, unless he or she can read English at sight and can write legibly and correctly simple English sentences, or unless he or she is a regular attendant for the then current term at a regularly conducted night school. A certificate of the principal of such school shall be held to be sufficient evidence of such attendance.

SECTION 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

Senate Bill No. 162—Introduced by Senator Leavitt:

An Act Creating and Defining the Liability of Railroad Corporations for Injuries to Employees, and Providing for the Recovery of Damages Therefor, and Relating to the Rules and Principles of Law Concerning Contributory Negligence, and Providing for a Non-Waiver of the Provisions of This Act by an Employee.

The people of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Every corporation operating a railroad in this State, whether such corporation be created under the laws of this State or otherwise, shall be liable in damages for any and all injuries sustained by an employee of such corporation as follows: When such injury results from the wrongful act, neglect or default of any agent or officer of such corporation, superior to the employee injured, or of a person employed by such corporation having the right to control or direct the services of such employee injured, and also when such injury results from the wrongful act, neglect or default of a co-employee engaged in another department of labor from that of the employee injured, or of a co-employee on another train of cars, or of a co-employee who has charge of any switch, signal point or locomotive engine, or who is charged with despatching trains or transmitting telegraphic or telephonic orders. Knowledge by an employee injured of the defective or unsafe character or condition of any machinery, ways, appliances or structures of such corporation shall not of itself be a bar to recovery for any in-

jury or death caused thereby. When death, whether instantaneous or otherwise, results from an injury to any employee of such corporation received as aforesaid, the personal representative of such employee shall have a right of action therefor against such corporation and may recover damages in respect thereof for and on behalf and for the benefit of the widow, children, dependent parents and dependent brothers or sisters, in order of precedence as herein stated. Any contract or agreement, expressed or implied, made by any such employee to waive the benefits of this act or any part thereof, shall be null and void, and this act shall not be construed to deprive any such employee or his personal representative of any right or remedy to which he is now entitled under the laws of this State.

Sec. 2. The rules and principles of law as to contributory negligence which apply to other cases shall apply to cases arising under this act except in so far as the same are herein modified or changed.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

BARBERS.

W. B. Currier and J. V. Ducoing were appointed a special committee of Barbers' Union, No. 148, last Monday evening to prepare and send a telegram to Mayor Schmitz and the Board of Education, now in Washington, D. C., protesting against any concessions being made in the Japanese controversy.

The following amendment to the constitution of the international union was indorsed:

"Amend section 26 by adding thereto: Any member upon taking out a retiring card may have the option to retain his privileges in the sick and death benefit fund by paying 35 cents a month to the corresponding financial secretary of the local union which issued the retiring card. Said 35 cents shall be paid as provided in section 112, and then forwarded by the corresponding financial secretary to the general secretary-treasurer, with a record by whom paid. The full amount so paid to be placed in the sick and death benefit fund of the international union. Upon failure to pay said 35 cents, as provided in section 112, a member out on a retiring card shall forfeit his rights and privileges in the sick and death benefit fund, unless he shall within thirty days pay a reinstatement fee of \$3 and all delinquent dues. Failure to pay dues by a member out on a retiring card and consequent forfeiture of rights in sick and death benefit fund shall not operate to annul retiring card."

CHILD LABOR AND WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

In one of his "Treason of the Senate" articles, David Graham Phillips says:

"If Pennsylvania's working children were to stand shoulder to shoulder, the line would reach more than twenty-two miles. If one of them were to pass your door each minute, day and night, it would take three months for the entire number to go by."

"There is a real problem for real constructive statesmanship. And a Senate of and for the people would consider it to the exclusion of all other problems until it was solved."

Florence Kelley is of the opinion that the enfranchisement of women is indispensable to the solution of the child-labor problem. She says: "In the four States in which women vote on all subjects, child-labor and illiteracy have ceased to be problems. Nowhere in the industrial world are children so effectively safeguarded in life, limb, health, education and morals as in Denver, where mothers and teachers unite to keep in office the justly famous Judge Lindsey of the Juvenile Court, overcoming (with the help of a minority of politically independent fathers) the united efforts of the Republican and the Democratic bosses against him."

"In contrast with the good fortune of the children of Denver is the plight of the half-million illiterate children in the thirteen Southern States, in which women have no vote and make slight use (if any) of the right of petition."

"In New York City, where women have no vote, the young children pay the penalty of the disfranchisement of their mothers and teachers."

It is your duty to not buy the following scab publications: *McClure's*, *Delineator*, *New Idea* and *Butterick Patterns*.

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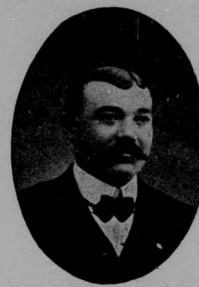
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CONSERVATIVES MUST CONTROL THE UNIONS.

We do not think too much stress can be put upon the contention which we have often made, says the *Minneapolis Union*, that the principal duty of the conservative union man is to attend the union meetings, and to accept and hold offices, and appointment on committees, especially those committees which may be called upon to deal with the employers. We believe that many labor troubles have been precipitated because the unions were not sufficiently careful in their choice of representatives when some question concerning their wages or hours, or some regulation of conditions was to be taken up with the employer. It is but a natural trait of human character that a man should desire to have his own way, or at least that he be given an opportunity, if compelled to do differently from what he wishes to do, to pretend that he is taking such action voluntarily. We have seen men agree to a proposition to which we knew they were in their hearts opposed, and to do so graciously and smilingly, because they were dealing with men who were tactful enough not to show that they were compelling them to agree. On the other hand, we have seen men flatly refuse to agree or listen to any discussion of a proposition to which they were not at first strongly opposed, simply because the men with whom they were dealing did not know how to conduct themselves, and tried to dictate conditions in a manner which was threatening and which caused antagonism from the start.

No better demonstration of the superiority of gentlemanly, business-like methods of conducting negotiations between employer and employe, over the old-fashioned, bulldozing methods, could be found than the result of the negotiations between the railroad representatives and the committee from the railroad engineers, recently satisfactorily settled, after negotiations extending over several weeks. No doubt there were times when the friendly relations were strained almost to the breaking point, and when it only needed the dropping of an indiscreet and impolitic word to create a breach which could not be bridged over. No doubt there were times when if the committee had consisted of some of the radicals, who under the old methods would have gone after the representatives of the railroads in a "well, if you don't do this we will order a strike" manner, there would have followed one of the costliest strikes in which organized labor has ever been involved. But fortunately the better element were in control, and the policy advocated by this paper was followed out, and as a result this great conference was brought to a peaceable and satisfactory conclusion. This same result will follow every conference between capital and labor, if both sides will choose their best and ablest men to represent them. And organized labor wants to learn the lesson well that their best men are not necessarily the ones who can talk the longest and the loudest, and who will jump to their feet on every possible occasion, and who improve every opportunity to exploit their own wisdom, and tell what great and good men they themselves are, and what a lot of crooks every one else is, who does not think just exactly as they do.

We have been in the labor movement for 10, these many years, and we have seen many generations of these would-be leaders, full of self-praise, and abuse of their betters, continually seeking official positions, which they seldom have ability to properly fill, and we have seen them rattle around in these positions which were too large for them, for a little time, and attract a little attention to themselves, by their loud-mouthed vaporings, and their rabid abuse of those who are far above them in every way, and we have seen them pass back into the oblivion from which they sprung, and have seen even their names forgotten by those who once looked upon them as leaders. And we have seen the quiet, unassuming fellow—the man who never sought any official recognition, and who never took the floor to express an opinion unless he thought there was real need of such action—brought to the front by the necessities of occasions which arose, and which called for real

ability, take control of unions which were nearly out of existence because of their incompetent leaders, and bring them back again to a high state of usefulness and efficiency. And one of the chief needs of the unions at this time, is the bringing to the front of this element which can be found in every organization, and compelling them to accept and hold office and committee assignments.

The next few years is going to see a revolution in the methods of conducting labor organizations, or it will see the temporary defeat, at least, of a large number of the weaker ones. Employers are organized, even more strongly than the labor unions. They are not organized as some seem to fear, for the purpose of making any fight against organized labor as a whole, but they are organized to prevent any abuse of the power which organized labor may possess. That it is the highest folly to attack an opposing force when it is stronger, better armed and better equipped, and occupying an almost impregnable position, common sense should teach even the most thoughtless. It is much wiser to avoid trouble, especially if the opposing force is equally anxious to avoid trouble, and is willing to treat on a basis of conciliation and arbitration, any disagreements which may arise. This is about the position in which organized labor finds itself at present. The opposition has apparently a better position, equally strong organization, and are in a position to successfully resist any attempt to force them to agree to any proposition to which they may feel opposed. But they are not looking for or seeking trouble, and are willing to treat fairly with their employes, and to settle any questions which may arise, by modern methods of consultation and agreement.

This method of dealing with these questions requires the selection of the best men in the unions to carry on these negotiations, and there is no room for the swaggering, bullying, threatening members who in past years have been too frequently chosen to represent the unions because they desired to show that they had the "nerve" to go to "the boss" and "tell him where he gets off at." If the unions will select their best men—men who have some interests at stake, and who have brains enough to see that conditions have changed wonderfully in the past few years, and that the relations of employers and employes are on a different basis from what they were ten years ago, there will be no need for strikes, boycotts or lockouts. We believe that a great majority of both sides of these questions desire to do what is right and fair, and if the radicals can be kept in the background, all the questions which arise will be settled without any resort to costly and bitter struggles. Organized labor cannot afford to

take any chances, and should select only her best thinkers for office, and for dealing with the employers.

INTERESTING CONVICT LABOR ITEMS.

Convict labor produces goods to the value of \$35,000,000 annually.

More convict-made goods are produced in Missouri than in any other State.

Blacksnake whips, whip lashes and riding quirts are practically all prison-made.

About half of the prison-made wares are produced under the "contract system."

The value of the food consumed annually by a convict is, on the average, \$51.37.

The average cost of guarding and attendance for a convict for a year is \$56.55.

One prison contractor owns and controls the clothing output of eight prisons in six States.

The average annual product of convicts exploited under the prison contract system is \$984.

To produce with outside labor a year's output of prisons would require \$14,925,429 in wages.

Penal and reformatory institutions have invested \$4,500,000 in machinery used by convicts.

Ninety per cent of the trees or frames for riding saddles made in the United States are prison products.

In Alabama, Florida, Mississippi and Virginia convicts are so worked as to be a source of profit to the State.

It is estimated that in productive efficiency three outside laborers are equal to five convict laborers, on an average.

Contractors for prison labor pay about 57 per cent, or a little over half, what is paid outside labor for the same work.

Over 50,000 convicts are engaged in productive labor in 296 penal and reformatory institutions in the United States.

Practically all the wood-bound cooperage used by Chicago meat packers is supplied by prison contractors and made by prison labor.

About one-third of convict-made goods are disposed of in the State where made, the remaining two-thirds being sold outside the State of production.

The volume of prison-made scrubbing brushes and shoe brushes is so great as virtually to have driven the outside manufacturers of these goods out of business.

The directors of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company of New York City have voted to increase the wages of nearly all the employes of the system. The increase averages about 1 cent an hour.

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2nd We were the store to first introduce UNION STAMPED SHOES in San Francisco.

3rd We carry more UNION STAMPED SHOES than all the other stores combined, which means that you can get just the style you

want, in any leather, in any weight, UNION STAMPED.

4th We sell better shoes for less money than other stores.

5th If you believe in UNION PRINCIPLES you will trade with those that help your cause.

THE UNION SHOE STORE

INNER FORCES OF UNIONISM.

"There are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio, than are dreamt of in your philosophy," said the Prince of Denmark to his chum. There are more things in the underlying causes and principles upon which rest the powerful associations of labor than are dreamt of by the merely casual observer.

The organization of labor is not an accident, but a growth, says the *Railroad Trainmen's Journal*. Its numerical strength, embracing as it does nine or ten millions of the most intelligent wage earners of the civilized world, animated by the same general purpose and in the main working along common lines, is not the least of the marvels of the age in which we live. This world-wide organization has been made possible by several agencies peculiar to our era. The discovery of printing and the establishment of the free press brought about the popular spread of knowledge, destroying the monopoly of education formerly possessed by a very limited number of people. Knowledge inevitably leads to a righteous discontent with unjust conditions, creates new desires and aspirations and arouses a determination in the minds of men.

The genius of man invented machinery, and this was followed by the system of factory production, which largely eliminated the old time isolated worker and brought the manual laborers together in groups, facilitating interchange of thought, oftentimes imposing new burdens on the worker, but at the same time teaching him the advantage of associated effort.

The discovery of modern methods of transportation and communication in like manner made it possible for the spirit of associative effort to extend itself beyond the local sphere, and there has naturally followed the national and international union of labor.

Another contributory factor has been the achievement of political rights and responsibilities of wage earners. The man who proudly bears the title of sovereign citizen does not hesitate to seek the remedy for industrial inequality and possesses quite a different outlook from his serf predecessor who did not dare to call his soul his own.

All these various changes have given impetus and inspiration to the men of the world to lay hold of the effective agency of associated effort in order to reach higher levels of comfort for themselves and families.

The trades unions are the most effective and practical force yet devised for the benefit of the labor sellers. Some one once asked Abraham Lincoln how long the legs of a man of certain height ought to be. "Long enough," said the great statesman, "to reach the ground." Not all reform movements and plans could qualify under this definition. Their heads are in cloudland, and their legs dangle hopelessly in the atmosphere.

The trades union has to deal with vast numbers of average men, among whom we find the stupid, as well as the intelligent, the selfish as well as the altruistic, the sluggish as well as the alert, and its working policy must take all these things into account. When all this is said, we maintain that its influence for good, for developing the faculty of mutual self-help, the graces of benevolences and fraternity, for arousing the desire and will for the better things of life is scarcely equaled by any other human institution.

The labor problem, so-called, is simply a part of the greater problem of human life, of human relationships, and as such cannot well be differentiated from that problem. Trades unionism seeks to develop justice between men in their industrial relationships in particular; it tries to teach wage earners that they can do better for themselves by trying to help lift one another up rather than by following the policy of each man for himself and the devil take the hindmost. It tries to convince the employer that it is for his interest to treat his employees as men rather than as parts of machinery, that it is wise business policy to recognize the fact that there should be two sides to the labor bargain as well as in other bargains; that although he has a legal property right in his shop and machinery, he has no property right in the

laborers of whom he buys labor, but he has a moral responsibility to deal justly with them.

Trades union philosophy, therefore, reaches this conclusion that while in many ways the man who buys and the man who sells labor may have identical interests—for instance, in their political, religious, educational, fraternal, charitable and many other relationships, yet as parties to the bargain they must make for the commodity of labor their interests are by no means identical, any more than are the interests of the man who goes into a store to buy goods with the storekeeper. The storekeeper wants to get his price, the buyer wants to cheapen. In order to do business they must reach a point of agreement, but that is all.

Something very analogous to this exists in the labor world. The laborer has something to sell for which he wants the best possible price warranted by the conditions. Conversely the buyer wants to get this commodity at the lowest possible price. Here may be, and usually is, a reciprocal interest, but by no stretch of the imagination can that statement be true which is so often told us, that the interests of the employer and employee are identical.

Trades unionism seeks high wages, reasonable leisure, fair conditions, the abolition of child labor and the general wellbeing of the wage earner.

It believes this to be the best for the entire community, as well as the worker. Money paid in wages returns back into the channels of trade, stimulating production and quickening business enterprise, while excessive profits on inflated corporation stock or trust monopolies are either accumulated or squandered in ways which do not benefit the public.

THEN AND NOW, ONWARD AND UPWARD

For centuries, since the beginning of time the workers, whether organized or unorganized, have been compelled to fight for recognition, to say nothing of the right to confer as an organized body with the employing and governing class. Step by step and through associated effort and little by little the organized workers have fought against and partly overcome the prejudice of the church, the State, the courts, some employers and often the misguided, intense and fanatical opposition of the workers themselves. As the justice of our cause became better known and better understood, one after another of the more courageous statesmen, employers, pulpits and sociologists have boldly proclaimed the existence of an organized labor movement and fearlessly advised the sensible plan of treating with it. Less than a century ago the organized workers were compelled to meet in secret and bury their records in secrecy. Today the highest official in our government takes occasion to speak of and commend our movement in State papers. No state of society, regardless of its basic construction, can be permanent and peacefully successful unless it enjoys the respect and confidence of the great mass of the people, hence we rejoice in the co-operation of all worthy citizens regardless of so-called class affiliation or environments in the uplifting and placing upon the highest possible plain all of our people. While we stoutly maintain that all movements looking for the betterment of the workers must come from within or among the workers, all sensible true working men and women are willing to accept the help of all honestly and fairly inclined, and they do and will continue to appreciate the efforts of all who work to bring about better social and economic conditions for the masses. While we, as organized trade unionists claim the right to and shall always endeavor to fix our own status, we realize that "there are others," and that the best and surest way to reach economic conditions satisfactorily and permanently so, is to gradually and by reasonable logic bring the other fellow to our way of thinking. This can best be accomplished by argument, association and co-operation.—*Cigar Makers' Journal*.

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Wanted! TO COMPLETE FILES OF THE "LABOR CLARION"

Any one having any of the following issues of the LABOR CLARION will confer a favor by notifying the Manager:

Vol. II.—Nos. 1, 24 and 36.

Vol. V.—Nos. 4 and 5.

The papers are wanted to complete the files.

DIRECTORY OF LABOR UNIONS.

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m., at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Thursdays at 8 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first Tuesdays at 8 p. m. Law and Legislative Committee meets Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, at headquarters. Headquarters' telephone, Market 2853.

Alaska Salmon Packers—Ramon Villanera, Secy.; headquarters, 1131 O'Farrell.

Bakers, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Mission Turner Hall, 18th and Valencia.

Barbers—Meet Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 2211 Bush.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—H. A. Harby, Supto Baths.

Bartenders, No. 41—Headquarters, 990 McAllister; L. Hoff, Secy.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine), No. 168—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 2089 15th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Bookbinders, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—D. Tierney, 612 Elizabeth.

Boot and Shoe Repairers—Geo. Gallagher, Secy., 502 Hickory ave.

Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.

Bootblacks—1st and 4th Sundays, Broadway and Kearny.

Brewery Workmen, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 260 Noe.

Beer Drivers, No. 227—Headquarters, 260 Noe; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.

Beer Bottlers, No. 293—Headquarters, 260 Noe; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.

Broom Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 2520 Howard street.

Box Makers and Sawyers, 2d and 4th Thursdays, Bent's Hall, 22d and Folsom.

Butchers—Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Boat Builders—1st and 3d Wednesdays, 1408 Golden Gate ave.

Bottle Caners—Meet 3d Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cigar Makers—Headquarters, 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cloth Hat and Cap Makers, No. 9—J. Blum, Secy., Post Office Station No. 2, Mission Road.

Cemetery Employees—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.

Coopers (Machine)—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Coopers, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cooks, No. 44—Meet Thursdays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 1834 Ellis.

Cloak Makers—Headquarters, 402 Locust; meet Tuesday, 1411 Geary.

Drug Clerks, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 4 p. m., at headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

Electrical Workers, No. 151—Headquarters and meeting hall, 218 Guerrero, Sheet Metal Workers' Hall; meet Tuesdays.

Freight Handlers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 14th and Church; Headquarters, 6 Bluxome.

Furniture and Piano Drivers—Wm. H. Marden, Secy., 147 Fair Oaks.

Foundry Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 1133 Mission.

Garment Workers, No. 131—Headquarters, 6 Waller; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Gas Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th st.

Glove Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Hackmen—Meet Saturdays, Mowry Hall, Grove and Laguna.

Hotel, Restaurant, Bar Miscellaneous—Headquarters, 1111 Laguna; H. Huber, Secy.

Hatters—C. Davis, Secy., 1458 Market.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays.

Janitors—Meet 1st Sunday, 3d Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Jewelry Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Journeyman Horseshoers—Meet 2d, 3d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council, 316 14th.

Ladies' Tailors—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th st.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—E. T. O'Day, Secy., 577 Duboce ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—18A Diamond; meet Thursdays at headquarters.

Machinists, No. 68—Headquarters, Eagles' Hall, 1735 Market; meet Wednesdays.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—L. R. Hooper, Secy., 251 Arkansas.

Machine Hands—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Marine Cooks and Stewards—46 East.

Molders, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Metal Polishers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, 20th and Folsom.

Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission.

Milk Wagon Drivers—W. E. Decker, Secy., 417 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Mailers—Henry Schutter, Secy., 253 North.

Pavers, No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Post Office Clerks—2d and 4th Sundays, Polito Hall, 16th bet. Dolores and Guerrero.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Headquarters, Folsom Street Bulkhead; meet Tuesdays, 9 Mission.

Picture Frame Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Photo-Engravers, No. 8—Meet 1st Sunday, 12 m., Labor Temple, 316 14th st.

Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers, No. 12, 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Printing Pressmen, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; George L. Berry, Business Agent, 306 14th.

Pattern Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, 22d and Folsom.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 308 14th.

Rammermen—1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Retail Clerks, No. 432—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 417 Haight.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Street Railway Employees, Division No. 205—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Street Railway Construction Workers—Meet every Thursday, 1133 Mission.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3d Sunday, 2 p. m., Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Ship Drillers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, 22d and Folsom.

Ship Joiners—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, 14 Folsom; headquarters, 10 Folsom.

Ship Scalers—H. Woodville, Secy., 209 6th ave., corner California; meets Mondays, 1 Vallejo.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—R. E. Franklin, 649 Castro.

Sugar Workers—Meet Potrero Opera House, 18th and Tennessee.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Stable Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Church and Market, Union Hall.

Tanners—Meet Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero ave.

Tailors (Journeyman), No. 2—Meet Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Teamsters—Headquarters, 523 5th; meet Mondays, 1133 Mission.

Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Typographical, No. 21—Headquarters, 308 14th, H. L. White, Secy.; meet last Sunday of month, 316 14th.

Upholsterers—J. H. Peacock, Secy.; headquarters, 640 Olive ave.

Undertakers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 2666 Mission.

Waiters, No. 30—Headquarters, Scott and Eddy; meet Wednesdays, 3 p. m., at headquarters, 1195 Scott.

Waitresses, No. 48—Meet Mondays, 2 p. m., at headquarters, 509 Golden Gate ave., Rooms 40-42.

Web Pressmen—4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th st.

Water Workers, No. 12,306—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays at 335 Noe st.

COMING CLOSER.

The trades unions of Indianapolis and the farmers' union, the Society of Equity, have made a move that will not only prove highly advantageous to all concerned, but it is also an object lesson for others, says the *Mine Workers' Journal*.

The farmers of this and several adjoining counties have leased, or are going to lease, an immense warehouse here, put the union label on their products and put the scheming and extortionate dealers out of business.

There is a money side to this move that at once appeals to the most lukewarm member. A list of a dozen food staples shows that the farmers can increase their prices two hundred per cent and still sell to the consumer at a price fifty per cent cheaper than he at present pays. Take potatoes, for instance. The farmer gets twenty cents a bushel for them from the commission merchant and the consumer pays thirty cents a peck for the same potatoes here. Under the new order of things the farmer will get sixty cents for them and the consumer will pay that price for them.

This is but one illustration of the pecuniary advantages that will inevitably flow to both the farmer and the trade unionist. The natural and happy result will be that there will come a closer acquaintance and a better understanding between the city toiler and the toiler upon the farm, and from those will come an alliance that will cause predatory wealth and its impudent and conscienceless tools to listen with respect and perform with diligence. * * *

This alliance with the farmers is going to prove a master-stroke and a source of profit all around, not only financially, but mentally, politically and morally, and will hasten that desired period when Right shall be Might.

A workman to be a man must be a union man.

Robert H. Frost

Lewis D. Wallenstein

Wallenstein & Frost

Van Ness and Golden Gate Aves.

MEN'S OUTFITTERS

We have UNION MADE
Suits, Overcoats, Pants
and Hats

The Union Label stands for Honest Labor and
OUR PRICES SELL

STRICTLY UNION

Enterprise Brewing Co.

2015-25 FOLSOM STREET

Employs Only Union Men in All Its Departments

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ORIGINAL EXTRA PALE BOHEMIAN,
CULMBACHER, PILSENER,
STEAM AND PORTER

For Sale in all Leading Groceries and Saloons

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My \$25 SUITS

TO YOUR MEASUREMENT

NATE LEVY

Note I use the label.



(Formerly of Arm-
strong & Levy.)
UNION TAILOR

1020 1/2 FILLMORE ST., Near Golden Gate Ave.

This is the Label of the
Journeymen Tailors' Union
OF AMERICA

used on Custom-Made Clothing



The following named custom tailoring firms are
entitled to use the Union Label of Journeymen
Tailors' Union of America:

Kelleher & Browne, 16 Octavia St.
Abe Jacobs, 4036 Eighteenth St.
H. Levy, 1790 Sutter, cor. Buchanan.
Bert Armstrong, 941 Fillmore St.
Nate Levy, 1020 Fillmore St.
Rosenblum & Abraham, 1050 Golden Gate Ave.
L. J. Borek, 421 Haight St.
O'Connor & Cussen, 132 Van Ness Ave.
L. Lubin, 2425 Mission St.
H. Cohen, 828 1/2 Devisadero St.
Gilligan & Harlow, 530-532 McAllister St.
Hart, Dixon & McCrystle, Inc., 445 Van Ness Ave.
McDonald & Collett, 18th and Mission Sts.
T. P. O'Doud, 186 Church St.
H. LeBaron Smith, 756 Golden Gate Ave.
M. Baum, 935 Valencia St.
Charles Lyons, 1432 Fillmore St., and 731 Van
Ness Ave.

LIST OF UNION OFFICES.



ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL.

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 605 San Pablo Ave., Oakland.
 (116) Althof & Bahls, 719 Market.
 (37) Altwater Printing Co., 2565 Mission.
 (52) American Printing Co., 355 McAllister.
 (79) Arrow Printing Co., 2325 California.
 (1) Art Printery, The, 1208 Golden Gate Ave.
 (7) Barry, Jas. H. Co., 212 Leavenworth.
 (16) Bartow, J. S., 906 Harrison.
 (82) Baumann-Strong Co., 110 Church.
 (73) Belcher & Phillips, 1617 Mission.
 (14) Benham, Fisk & Syster, 684 San Jose Ave.
 (6) Benson, Charles W., 425 Berry.
 (139) Bien, San Francisco (Danish-Norwegian), 643 Stevenson.
 (106) Bohannan, W. G. Co., 3077-3081 Twenty-first.
 (99) Bolte & Braden, Oak and Franklin.
 (104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
 (93) Brown & Power, 418 Sansome.
 (3) Brunt, W. N. Co., 391 Jessie.
 (4) Buckley & Curtin, 1735 Dolores.
 (8) Bulletin, The, Lombard and Sansome.
 (10) Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, 24 Clay.
 (38) California Printing Co., 2054 Market.
 (11) Call, The, Third and Market.
 (71) Canessa Printing Co., 535 Washington.
 (95) Clements Printing Co., 806 Laguna.
 (146) Collett Bros., 1902 Sutter.
 (39) Collins, C. J., 3358 Twenty-second.
 (97) Commercial Art Co., Brady and West Mission.
 (147) Construction News, 641 Stevenson.
 (89) Coonley, Ben D., 513 1/2 Octavia.
 (9) Cooper, F. J., Adv. Agcy, Brady & W. Mission.
 (40) Chronicle, The, Market and Kearny.
 (41) Coast Seamen's Journal.
 (126) Crackbon & Tonkin, 22 Leavenworth.
 (142) Crocker, H. S. Co., 517 Market.
 (25) Daily News, Ninth, near Folsom.
 (80) Davis, Nolan Co., Market at Franklin.
 (77) Davis Printing Co., 1076 Howard.
 (12) Dettner-Travers Press, Forty-ninth and Shafter, near Telegraph, Oakland.
 (46) Eastman & Co., 2792 Pine.
 (54) Elite Printing Co., 3257 Twenty-fourth.
 (62) Eureka Press, Inc., 304 Polk.
 (42) Examiner, The, Folsom and Spear.
 (101) Francis-Valentine Co., 284 Thirteenth.
 (78) Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co., 2366 Market.
 (121) German Demokrat, 643 Stevenson.
 (56) Gilmartin & Co., Folsom, near Eighth.
 (17) Golden State Printing Co., 1842 Sutter.
 (140) Goldwin, Thos. S., 1612 Guerrero.
 (15) Greater San Francisco Ptg Co., 14 Leavenworth.
 (122) Guedet, L. F., 131 Falcon Ave.
 (127) Halle & Scott, 1225 Eighteenth Ave., Sunset.
 (36) Hanak Hargens Co., 426 Fulton.
 (20) Hancock Bros., 567 Williams, Oakland.
 (69) Hastings Printing Co., 350 Fell.
 (19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
 (47) Hughes, E. C. Co., 725 Folsom.
 (90) Hayden Printing Co., 1130 Mission.
 (120) Jacobs Printing Co., 414 Webster.
 (66) Jalumstein Printing Co., 1326 Eddy.
 (98) Janssen Printing Co., 1646 Howard.
 (124) Johnson & Twilley, 1272 Folsom.
 (137) Knowles, Edward Co., 214 Hyde.
 (21) Labor Clarion, 316 Fourteenth.
 (111) Lafontaine, J. R., 402 Dupont.
 (67) Lane & Stapleton, 900 Eddy.
 (141) La Voce del Popolo, 641 Stevenson.
 (50) Latham & Emanuel, 971 Howard.
 (57) Leader, The, 643 Stevenson.
 (5) Lechner Printing Co., 1542 1/2 Fifteenth.
 (118) Livingston, L., 64 Commercial.
 (103) Levison Printing Co., 1540 California.
 (45) Liss, H. C., 500 Utah.
 (44) Lynch & Hurley, 130 Van Ness Ave.
 (102) Mackey & McMahon, 1731 Mission.
 (23) Majestic Press, 1919 Ellis.
 (74) Marshall & Lightburne, 1338 Fillmore.
 (135) Mayer Printing Co., 29 Henry.
 (136) Merchants Press, 762 Larkin.
 (68) Mining and Engineering Review, 1225 Eighteenth Ave.
 (22) Mitchell, John J., 248 Ash Ave.
 (58) Monahan, John, 449 Duboce Ave.
 (24) Morris, H. C. Co., 3232 Mission.
 (55) McNeil Bros., 788 McAllister.
 (91) McNicoll, John R., 615 Sansome.
 (65) Murdock Press, The, 1580 Geary.
 (115) Mysell-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
 (105) Neal Publishing Co., 619 Clay.
 (43) Nevin, C. W. Co., 916 Howard.
 (114) North End Review, 1322 Stockton.
 (86) O. K. Printing Co., 2299 Bush.
 (144) Organized Labor, 212 Leavenworth.
 (59) Pacific Heights Printery, 2438 Sacramento.
 (81) Pernau Publishing Co., 423 Hayes.
 (87) Peterson, Con. H., 33 Ivy Ave.
 (70) Phillips & Van Orden, 1617 Mission.
 (110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
 (60) Post, The Evening, 992 Valencia.
 (109) Primo Press, 1508 Buchanan.
 (143) Progress Printing Co., 1004 Devisadero.
 (72) Prouty Press, 208 Noe.
 (64) Richmond Banner, The, 320 Sixth Ave.
 (61) Recorder, The, 643 Stevenson.
 (26) Roesch Co., Louis, Fifteenth and Mission.
 (27) Rooney, J. V. Co., 3237 Nineteenth.
 (83) Samuel, Wm., 1474 Market.
 (30) Sanders Printing Co., 2631 Clay.
 (145) San Francisco Newspaper Union, 405 Eighth, Oakland.
 (84) San Rafael Independent, San Rafael, Cal.
 (117) Sequoia Press, The, 1161 Howard.
 (125) Shanley Co., The, 6 Ritch.
 (13) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co., 509 Clay.
 (75) Shaw-Gille Co., 2880 Sixteenth.
 (94) Spaulding-Graul Co., 914 Howard.
 (31) Springer & Co., 1532 Geary.
 (28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 544 Bryant.
 (29) Standard Printing Co., 1511 Geary.
 (88) Stewart Printing Co., 480 Turk.
 (49) Stockwitz Printing Co., 1118 Turk.
 (53) Stuetzel & Co., 57-59 Clementina.
 (48) Sutter Press, 448 Haight.
 (63) Telegraph Press, 4150 Eighteenth.
 (103) Thompson & Adams, 2231 Mission.
 (107) Tibbetts, H. C., 1590 Geary.

- (96) Townes-Meals Co., 1411 Post.
 (85) Upton Bros. & Delzelle, 115 Welch.
 (32) Upton & Williams, 112 Hayes.
 (35) Van Cott, W. S., 1561 Post.
 (35) Wale Printing Co., Fillmore and Bush.
 (138) Wallace Larssen Co., Inc., 955 O'Farrell.
 (92) Weiss, M., 639 Baker.
 (34) Williams, Jos., 626 Willow Ave.
 (112) Wolff, Louis A., 64 Elgin Park.

BOOKBINDERS

- (116) Althof & Bahls, 719 Market.
 (128) Barry, Ed., 508 Commercial.
 (93) Brown & Power Co., 418 Sansome.
 (19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
 (47) Hughes, E. C., 725 Folsom.
 (100) Kitchen, Jno. & Co., 1580 Geary.
 (129) McGeeney, Wm., San Francisco.
 (130) McIntyre, Jno. B., Fifth and Folsom.
 (131) Malloye, Frank & Co., 1132 Mission.
 (110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
 (28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 544 Bryant.
 (132) Thumblor & Rutherford, 721-723 Larkin.
 (32) Upton & Williams, 112 Hayes.
 (133) Webster, Fred, 1250 Hayes.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS

- Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
 Brown, Wm., Engraving Co., 355 McAllister.
 California Photo Engraving Co., 141 Valencia.
 Commercial Art Co., Brady and West Mission.
 Davis, Nolan Co., Market at Franklin.
 Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co., 325 Eighth, Oakland.
 McCabe & Sons, 38 Sycamore Ave.
 Sierra Engraving Co., 560 Ninth, Oakland.
 Tibbetts, H. C., 1590 Geary.
 Western Process Engraving Co., 369 Natoma.

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS

- Hoffschneider Bros., Brady and West Mission.
 Tibbetts, H. C., 1590 Geary.
 NOTE.—The office of the Allied Printing Trades Council of San Francisco is located at 312 Fourteenth street. Business Agent George A. Tracy and Secretary D. T. Powers may be addressed as above.

She Did Her Best.

Hubby—"My pet, you will pardon me, but aren't these griddle cakes a little burnt?" Wifey (almost in tears)—"Oh, Tom! And I tried to make them so pretty for you with that pyrograph set you gave me."—*Boston Transcript*.

A short time ago a gentleman in Boston sent a small boy in his neighborhood to deliver a note to a young lady who lived a few blocks away. He gave the boy a quarter to make him hurry. After a short time the messenger came back, and, handing the money, said, "Miss Z— says she will be glad to see you tonight, but she didn't want the quarter."—*Judge*.

"I was asked to find out when you would pay this little account," said the collector, pleasantly. "Really," answered the debtor, "I am unable to enlighten you. However, there is a soothsayer in the next block who throws a fit and reveals the future at fifty cents a throw." "I've no money to waste," growled the collector. "Just add the fifty cents to my account," continued the other, "for I have curiosity on the point myself."—*Philadelphia Ledger*.

Evidence at Fault.

Into a car came a boy carrying a floral masterpiece. Full four feet from the ground it stood in the form of a cross. Roses red and white composed the body of the cross and dainty white blossoms and green leaves formed the trimmings. In the center the word "Peace" was spelled out in red rosebuds. By and by an old gentleman with a harassed cast of countenance stood up and readjusted his glasses in order to get a better look at it.

"That is a mighty pretty posy you've got there" he said. "May I ask you who is dead?"

The boy giggled: "There ain't nobody dead't I know ot," he said. "This ain't for a funeral. It's for a weddin'."

The old gentleman sat down heavily. "Good Lord," he said, "what idiot ever ordered 'Peace' inscribed on a wedding gift?"—*Ex*.

Among the interested visitors at the marine barracks at Washington on one occasion there was a party of young girls from a Maryland town. They proved very much interested in everything pertaining to the life and discipline of the post. "What do you mean by 'taps'?" asked one young woman. "Taps are played every night on the bugle," answered the officer. "It means 'lights out.' They play it over the bodies of dead soldiers." A puzzled look came to the face of the questioner. Then she asked, "What do you do if you haven't a dead soldier?"—*Argonaut*.

"Doctor, I want to thank you for your valuable medicine." "It helped you, did it?" asked the doctor, very much pleased. "It helped me wonderfully." "How many bottles did you find it necessary to take?" "Oh, I didn't take any of it. My uncle took one bottle and I am his sole heir."—*Philadelphia Inquirer*.

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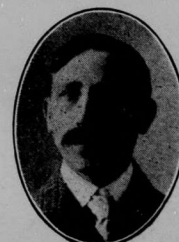
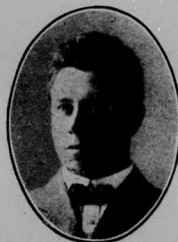
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THE WORLD'S DEBT TO POVERTY.

Although it is generally a most uncomfortable feeling to be poor, it cannot be denied that the world owes more to poverty than to any other single factor in its development, says Graham Hood.

Prepare a list of the world's greatest men and you will find that nine out of ten of them began life as poor boys. Then prepare another list embracing the world's great achievements and you will discover that the majority of these deeds were performed by men who knew something about the pangs of poverty. Strange as this fact may seem at first thought, there is really nothing very remarkable about it when you come to view the situation closely, for there is actually no greater hindrance to personal development than the possession of riches.

It is a well-established fact that men are so constituted that they are unable to do their best work except under forced pressure. There are exceptions to this rule, of course, just as there are exceptions to every rule, but it is only too true that the average man finds it extremely difficult to withstand the enervating effect of prosperity. The quickest way to check the growth of any genius is to endow its possessor with a competence. Place the ordinary man above the possibility of want and you remove the greatest source of inspiration from his life.

The great men of history—those who have performed the world's great deeds—owe their success largely to the fact that they were poor and did not want to remain in poverty. They were poor through force of circumstances. In many instances their ancestors bequeathed them nothing but poverty and a good constitution. Within them, somewhere, there was something that made poverty seem distasteful to them, so they promptly proceeded to bend their energies toward that one purpose—success. As a perfectly natural result, they began to progress in the direction of the goal to which they had aspired.

There are a great many things in this world that are worth having, but in the majority of cases men have got to work for them before they can have them, and there is nothing that is more inspiring to personal effort than the desire to have things that other people possess. The ambition to live well, to have a pleasant home, to educate one's children properly, are incentives to which many a man owes his prosperity. They are the things which have made him "try," and as success largely depends upon the manner in which one "tries" to succeed, it is not difficult to understand why it is poverty instead of riches that is responsible for the world's great progress during the last few centuries.

Determined opposition by labor unions and others has caused the city of Aberdeen, Wash., to reject the offer of Andrew Carnegie to build a \$15,000 library in that city. The matter has been under discussion several times during the past year.

The Senate on February 1 passed a bill increasing the salaries of letter carriers in free delivery offices. The bill fixes the first year's salary at \$600 with an annual increase of \$100 until the maximum of \$1200 has been reached.

The High Court of New South Wales has ruled that the Railway Employees' Association can not be registered under the Federal Arbitration Act, on the grounds that the Act, so far as it purports to apply to State railway servants, is invalid. According to the court's interpretation of the Federal Constitution, State railway employees are barred from participating in the benefits conferred by the Federal Arbitration Act.

Boot manufacturers in Auckland, N. Z., have asked the Government to assist in securing the immigration of girl labor, on the plea that there is a scarcity of that class of labor, but the Minister of Labor has given very little encouragement.

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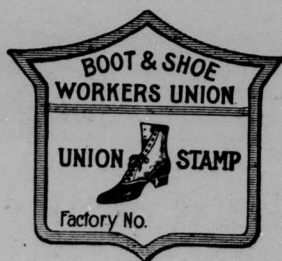
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Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

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